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# HISTORIC KINGSTON



OLD FORT HENRY, KINGSTON  
A PIONEER OF THE FORTS' GUARD

KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Kingston, Ontario,

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# **HISTORIC KINGSTON**

**No. 4**

Being the Transactions of the Kingston Historical Society for 1954-55.

Edited by Richard A. Preston

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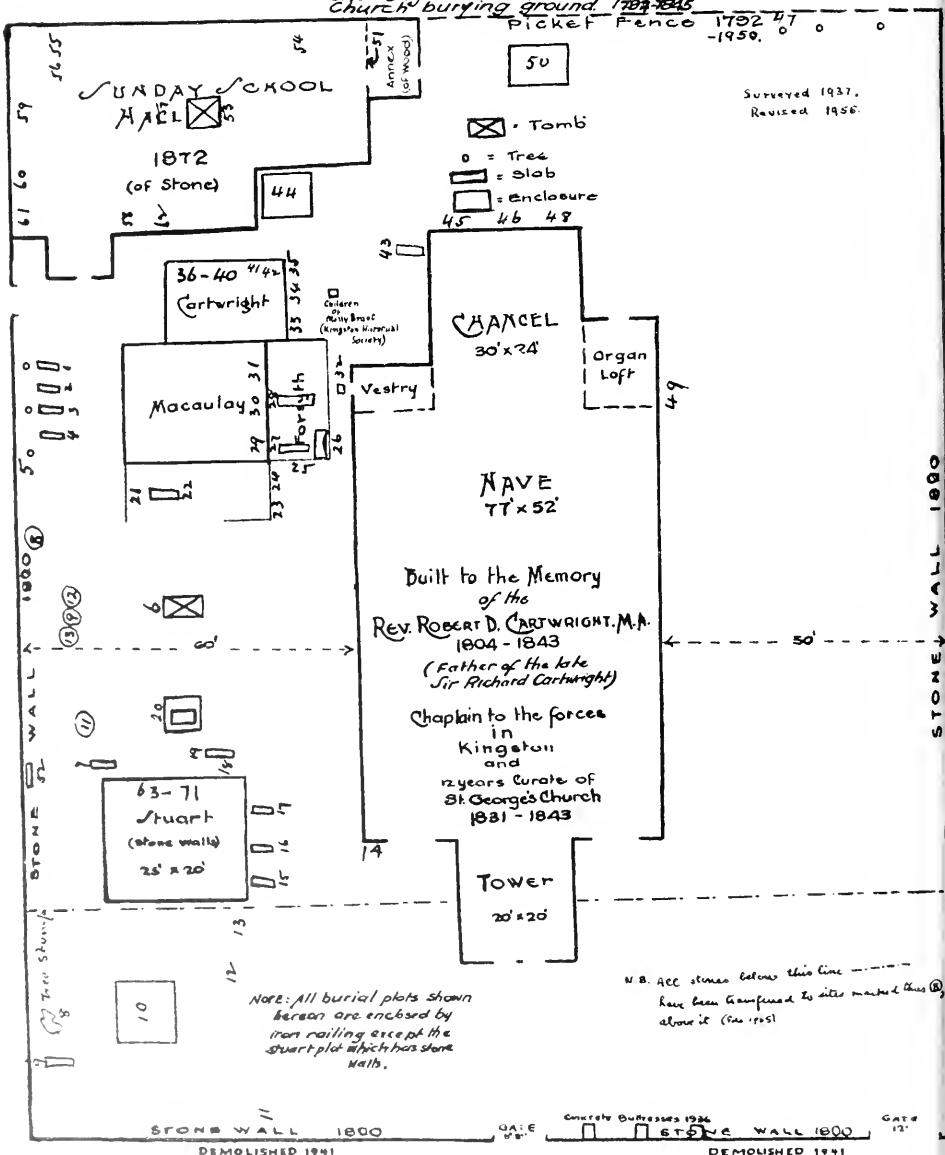
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# ST. PAUL'S CHURCH KINGSTON, ONTARIO

1845 Stone Construction  
Churchyard used to be St. George's  
Church burying ground. 1797-1845

Picket Fence 1792-1845  
-1950. 0 0 0

Surveyed 1937.  
Revised 1956



# Some Old Kingston Homes and the Families Who Lived in Them

A PROGRESS REPORT

— BY —

*Margaret Angus, Queen's University*

Kingston is rich in material for a study of old Ontario homes for fine old stone houses with Palladian facades line many streets. Most of them are of historic interest not just because they are old, or big, or beautiful but because of the people who have lived in them. It is with some of those houses that this paper is concerned.

The earliest building area in Kingston was close to Fort Frontenac. In fact an 1815 map shows Richard Cartwright's house edged on three sides by military reserve. Although the town limits were West Street and North Street, which enclosed a triangular area with the waterfront the base of the triangle, there was no building beyond Bagot (then called Rear) and the earliest big houses were on Rideau, Barrack, or in that area still close to the Fort. The old Strange House, now the Sailors' Rest, at the north-west corner of King and Barrack, built in 1820 by Lt. Col. C. M. Strange's grandfather, is a good example. (This house is to be taken down to make way for a chain store.—Ed.)

The increased military and naval activity in Kingston during and after the War of 1812 brought further expansion. Building followed the military reserve north and west of Rideau Street but it also spread along the waterfront toward West Street. Front Street, the present Ontario, became the street of select homes. The Macaulays lived opposite the present Richardson office building, at the corner of Princess and Ontario; the Marklands lived beside them. The Herchmers lived in what is now the Prince George Hotel. A bad fire in 1840 on Front Street between what is now Brock and Princess destroyed or damaged five residences and that area was then given over to business buildings.

The period from 1839 to 1843 was the time of very rapid expansion in home building and there was ample reason. An enterprising dealer advertised building lots in July 1839, "to those who may recognize in the town of Kingston a fit situation for the seat of government". The land speculation had begun and the formal announcement in February 1841 that Kingston was the capital of United Canada found the building boom already underway. In those years many of the fine homes were built—villa residences near Government House, town houses on the Shore Road and stately mansions on the Napanee Road (Kingstonians preferred even then to forget that the road went on to Toronto).

When the capital was moved to Montreal the slump came. The decision was made in November 1843; the offices were moved the following April; and the Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, officially left Kingston June 20th, 1844. The papers were filled with advertisements of houses for rent or for sale and prices dropped.

The next era of fairly sharp increase in building came in the 1850's—the time of railway construction and the Crimean war. That is the last building period included in this study so that the houses mentioned here are all over one hundred years old.

The old Stuart Cottage at the northeast corner of King and Gore is a good example of the long, low, frame and rough cast cottage of early Kingston. It is said to have been brought from Carleton Island in the late 1780's. William Coffin, who was Sheriff in 1797, was the first recorded owner. Rev. George Okill Stuart (later Archdeacon) bought it in 1816 when he married for the second time. He had been in Kingston then for four years, living with his widowed mother at the old Rev. John Stuart cottage on the lakeshore just west of the present Murney Tower. The Archdeacon and his family lived at the corner of Gore and King from 1816 until he built Summerhill, now the Principal's residence at Queen's. They moved there about 1839 and seem to have stayed no longer than a year. Mrs. Stuart wasn't well and thought the house was too damp—so back they went to Stuart Cottage. Mrs. Stuart died there in 1856 and the Archdeacon stayed on until his death in 1862.

When Stuart built Summerhill and up to 1870, the centre section was connected only by covered galleries to the stables on one side and the servants' quarters on the other. In 1841 it was referred to as "The Archdeacon's Great Castle" and "Okill's Folly". In May 1842 the Archdeacon offered to rent it to the little group of men who were planning Queen's College. They said they couldn't afford the rent and anyway the building was too big. In the fall of 1842 the Archdeacon leased it to the government. At that time Parliament was sitting in the General Hospital and a government committee decided that the several sheds available were not suitable for committee rooms; they recommended leasing Summerhill. Consequently, in the spring of 1844, when the Parliament moved to Montreal, the Archdeacon's castle was again empty. Rumor has it that a military commandant lived in part of the house at one time. The Midland District Grammar School, forerunner of K.C.V.I., had classes in the east wing from 1849 to 1853. Then, in 1853, Queen's College bought Summerhill and the lands around it for £6000. For five years it was Queen's only building, housing all the classes, laboratories, library, offices and even providing living quarters for a few professors.

The house opposite Archdeacon Stuart's roughcast cottage is another noteworthy home. At the south east corner of King and Gore,



191 King East, is a two storey stone house surrounded by a stone and arrowhead fence. It is an excellent example of the architecture of the period. The doorway with the beautifully proportioned fanlight and sidelights is worth more than a passing glance. The ceiling in the upstairs room, used originally as a drawing room, has been studied by students of architecture. Downstairs a great stone hearth stretches across a huge old kitchen, the fireplace now boarded over. Many people know it as the Ferguson house since Sheriff William Ferguson and his family owned it for fifty years. The original Crown grant of the land was to Mahlon Knight who sold it to the Honorable Richard Cartwright (grandfather of *Sir* Richard) in 1804.

The history of the Cartwright family is an integral part of the history of Kingston and of Canada. Richard Cartwright, senior, came to Canada in 1778, from Albany, New York, escorted to the border under guard to make sure he left the country which had turned against his King. He went first to Montreal, then came to Cataraqui, the early Kingston, in 1784 with the Associated Loyalists. He died here in 1894. His son, Richard Junior, settled first at Niagara where he married Magdalen Secord. They came to Kingston in 1787. His house was the one set into a pocket in the military reserve near Fort Frontenac and his wharf was on what later became government land. Richard Cartwright was a merchant and in partnership with Robert Hamilton carried on a profitable forwarding business. His devotion to public duty marked him as a most important citizen of Canada. He was Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions; he was a member of the Land Board, Commissioner of Roads, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1792 Governor Simcoe appointed him to the Legislative Council. Extracts from the letter books of the Honorable Richard Cartwright, which are in the Queen's Library, are a comprehensive and astute evaluation of the economic and political life of that period.

In Kingston the Honorable Richard and Magdalen Cartwright raised their family. Three of their sons and one daughter died in their early 20's: one son died at 13. A daughter, Mary Magdalen, married in 1811 Captain Alexander Dobbs, R.N., who was the officer commanding the seamen taken overland, in the War of 1812, to attack the schooners in Lake Erie. The fifth and sixth sons, twins, are the ones most concerned in stories of old houses. John Solomon Cartwright was a banker, a lawyer, a judge and a member of the Legislative Assembly. Robert David Cartwright was the assistant minister at St. George's Cathedral in Kingston.

The Cartwright holdings in land were very extensive. Crown grants to early settlers were generous, public officers were rewarded with further grants, and merchants were paid by land transfers from land-poor creditors. In Kingston they owned, among other lots, the

block bounded by William, Ontario, Earl, and King, except for a corner at William and Ontario where the Herchmers had a garden. There were a number of houses on that property: one on King at the corner of Earl was built by John Cartwright in 1833-34.

The Honorable Richard had in 1804 bought the land on which the Ferguson-McLeod house stands at the corner of King and Gore. Twenty years later his heir, Thomas Cartwright, sold it to Lemuel Weeks who was married, I believe, to a cousin of the Cartwrights. The house may have been built in 1832 or even earlier. It was in 1832 that Weeks mortgaged it to the Cartwright family and in 1836 the sale was recorded: Lemuel Weeks to Robert David Cartwright. But Rev. R. D. Cartwright and his bride had been living in the house since June 1833. They had been married in Dublin in 1832.

Harriet Dobbs Cartwright writing to her family in Dublin said that the house was much too grand for a simple curate and his bride. She went on to say that the two Cartwright houses, Rev. Robert Cartwright's and that of his twin brother, John S. Cartwright, were but a stone's throw from each other so it was quite convenient to go to them for meals until her things would come by the next ship. (At that time J. S. Cartwright was living, I believe, in the stone house on William Street just east of the Frontenac apartments). She later wrote that it was not until July 23rd that they dined at home.

In their home on King Street the Reverend and Mrs. Cartwright raised their family. They had five children, the first boy died in infancy; the fourth son, Robert Dobbs, died at eighteen; the other three children grew to maturity. Mary Jane Cartwright married Surgeon Major General James Jameson. The Reverend Conway Edward Cartwright was Chaplain of the Penitentiary for many years. The second son, born December 4, 1835, was called Richard John. He became Minister of Finance, later Minister of Trade and Commerce, for forty years chief spokesman of the Liberal Party on fiscal matters. He was Sir Richard John Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.M.G., member of the Privy Council.

The Reverend Robert David Cartwright died in 1843, aged 39. Early the next year, Mrs. Cartwright rented her house on King Street to John Macpherson, brother of Mrs. John Macaulay, and took her children to live in Rockwood Cottage, a small house near the house called Rockwood which John S. Cartwright had built in 1841. She continued to rent her King Street house until about 1860 when she and her son Richard were in residence there. It was in 1875, forty-two years after Rev. Robert David Cartwright took his bride to the house, that Richard (later Sir Richard) sold the house to George Airey Kirkpatrick. In 1877 Kirkpatrick sold it to William Ferguson whose family owned it for fifty years until J. B. McLeod bought it in 1927, after it had stood empty for seven years.

John Solomon Cartwright's residence at Rockwood was the occasion of a little verse by Dr. James Sampson:

"Oh, much I wish that I were able  
To build a house like Cartwright's stable;  
For it doth cause me great remorse  
To be worse lodged than Cartwright's horse."

In 1845 Judge John S. Cartwright died and the next year his widow advertised Rockwood to let, with or without lodge and garden, for £60 per year. In 1856 the whole property was sold to the Queen "for a hospital for the criminally insane".

Another house on King Street, near the old Cartwright-Ferguson-McLeod house belonged for many years to the Macaulay family. It is now number 203, the centre of the east side between Earl and Gore, with the main entrance on the side. It is now an apartment house. Robert Macaulay owned the land there and had a wooden house on it mentioned in his will in 1800. That house was rented to a Mrs. Sterling and burned to the ground in December 1840 so that it was not the basis, as has often been rumored, of the house on the lot today. The present house was built in 1834 for Mrs. Ann Macaulay, widow of Robert, by her son John who had married in 1833 and was living in the old house (since torn down) at the southwest corner of Princess and Ontario where there is now a service station.

203 King East was at that time fairly small, described as a cottage, and must have had sloping ceilings upstairs. Only the front part of the present house was built at that time, three rooms and a hall with probably just three rooms upstairs, cut up later to give dressing rooms to each bedroom. The kitchen was in the basement. The first addition, a wing at the back of the house was added, and the roof was raised on the original house. The spliced joists and new plaster could be easily seen during alterations many years later. The wing contained a kitchen, servants' bedroom and nursery.

Three other wings were added later, only one of which stands today. The wing to the south was built as a law office for John Macaulay. It had a brick vault and at the back of the wing a wonderful larder and storage cupboard with huge hooks in the ceiling. The two wings which have since been torn down were on the north side of the house, one opening from the present main entrance; the other attached near the back as servants' quarters. The front wing contained a library and garden room down stairs and a room or rooms upstairs.

When John Macaulay moved to Toronto as Surveyor General in 1836 his mother moved back to the old house and rented her new stone cottage, called Knaresborough Cottage, to John Forsyth, for five years. It was in 1842 that one wing was added and the roof raised

to make it suitable for John Macaulay and his family; in 1847 another wing (since torn down) was added as a residence for Mrs. Ann Macaulay.

From 1834 to 1947 — that is, for 112 years — the Macaulay family owned the house. There the Honorable John Macaulay, Chairman of the Court of the Quarter Sessions, President of the Commercial Bank and Surveyor General, had his law offices. Three of his children grew to maturity there and when his son's wife died the grandchildren were brought home to be raised by the Hon. John's second wife. A great granddaughter says that Mrs. Macaulay always kept two black horses, always black and always lively. When they quietened down she sold them to the undertaker. Besides looking after the two lively black horses the Irish coachman had another job. He had to take the cow to Tower field each day; Tower field was the present Macdonald Park near Murney Tower and a number of families kept their cows there in the 1870's. From 1889, when the second wife of Hon. John Macaulay died, to 1902, the house was rented to various people; then Miss Charlotte Macaulay, and later Mrs. Frances Macaulay Abbott lived there to 1946. Miss Charlotte Abbott sold the house in 1947 — it is now an apartment house.

Another old stone house with an interesting history is "Earl Place" or as it was referred to in early papers "Captain Earl's Place", at the south west corner of King and Lower Union. On an 1801 map the land at that corner is marked Hugh Earl. This is the Hugh Earl described in a land petition in 1796 as Lieutenant—late of the Marine Department. The next year a similar petition for 1200 more acres described him as Lieutenant Earl of the Provincial Marine. He married, probably about 1795—Anne Brant Johnson, daughter of Molly Brant and Sir William Johnson. They had three girls and when Captain Hugh Earl died in 1841 he left the house, which had been built after 1815, to his daughter Jane Earl Miller, wife of Colin Miller, a manager of the Bank of Montreal in Kingston. Jane Earl Miller died in 1863, her husband three years later; and Earl Place was left to a grand nephew, Joseph Brant William Kerr. He assigned his legacy to George L. Mowat. In 1873 or 1874 Dr. Orlando Strange bought the house and thirty-five years later his son, John Montague Strange, sold it. Today it is an apartment house.

On King Street opposite the City Park is a group of houses representing the building of the 1840's. They are on part of the original Farm Lot 25, a wedge of land bounded by West and Barrie Streets. The original Crown grant was to Captain Michael Grass who led the Loyalists to Cataraqui. In 1809 Henry Murney bought the lot. Henry Murney was described in a petition to the Land Board in 1795, as "master of the merchant vessel *The Governor Simcoe*." Henry and Catherine Murney had nine children, five grew to maturity and four were left to inherit the property in 1835 when Henry Murney died.

He had held onto all his land for fifteen years—his wedge-shaped piece of land with the broken front along the water. In 1824 he sold some of that broken front the part east of Maitland Street, to Thomas Molson. Molson had a brewery there and built a house, now torn down. It was part of this land that Molson sold to John Watkins in 1840 and on which Watkins built, in 1841, the house on the east side of Maitland, now apartments. In 1840 the widow, Mrs. Murney, and her children sold most of their land, the part now the city park, to the government. It was to have been the site of Parliament buildings. Part of the south western section of the broken front Mrs. Murney sold in 1841 to the Honorable John Hamilton, where he built a house, since torn down, and on part of which he built in 1859 a double house for his son and daughter—the houses numbered 1 and 3 Emily Street.

The Murney House at the south west corner of Maitland and King is supposed to have been built in 1811, since that date is carved in stone over the arch in the stable. Recent evidence, however, would tend to support 1841 as the date of erection. An ordnance map of 1824 does not indicate a house on that lot. And a letter from the Honorable John Macaulay to his wife Helen written May 24, 1841 says, "Mr. Hamilton's [house] is also advancing—Mr. Bowen has rented the better half of his house [now Saint's Rest] to Mr. Killaly and is adding some new rooms for himself. Just behind him Watkins is building a good brick house and opposite him and in rear of Mr. Hamilton a house is building by Morris [Emily Rosamund Murney's husband] for Mrs. Murney". This would seem to indicate that the Murney house was actually built in 1841. The Murney family retained ownership of the house until 1885 when Harriet Murney Yarwood sold it to Andrew Maclean. Today the fourth generation of Macleans, the two daughters of Andrew John Maclean, live there with their parents.

The other stone houses in the block were built between 1849 and 1853. On May 14, 1848, Edmund Yarwood married Harriet Murney when presumably he built the Emily Street house. In 1852 he discharged the mortgage to Mrs. Murney and in 1853 the sale of what is now number 5 Emily Street to Thomas Kirkpatrick was listed in the Registry Office. The Kirkpatricks lived there for forty years.

Number 31 King East, or the lot on which it was built at the corner of King and Emily, was sold by Edmund Yarwood (Mrs. Murney's son-in-law) to Captain Robert Gaskin (a retired English sea captain) in 1853. The house was probably built then or just before that and the deed was registered later. The same applies to the house next door. Yarwood sold to William Bowen in 1853 and fourteen years later Bowen's widow sold it to Charles F. Gildersleeve.

Another historically interesting group of old houses is that in the Beverley-Centre Street area—called at one time the Grove Inn section. At the corner of Beverley and King was a tavern, across the road from the broken front along the water which belonged at one time to Thomas Dalton, editor of *The Patriot*. It was from Thomas Dalton that Roger Chown rented a house and land for a market garden in 1834 when he found that the fifty cents a day he earned at Molson's Brewery wouldn't support his wife and six children.

On the north side of the street Smith Bartlett built a house sometime before 1841 when he offered for sale "the pleasant country residence of the subscriber, one mile from town, on the lake shore—consisting of a comfortable dwelling house, stable, carriage house, etc., and two acres of land". He may have rented it to one of the government officials but it was not until 1847 that the deed of sale was registered to William Coverdale, architect. The house is now number 309 King Street West and is owned by Charles Dalton, a descendant of Thomas Dalton and Smith Bartlett.

Next to the Dalton house are the Hales' Cottages built in 1841 by Charles Hales. They were rented to various members of the Governor General's household. Only one of the cottages has not been altered from its original form—that is number 317, now occupied by Mrs. Marjorie Bedell, a descendant of the Stoughtons who moved into that cottage in the early 1850's.

Sitting on the hill behind the Dalton's, surrounded by other houses and completely hidden by huge trees and shrubbery, is Edgehill House. It was built about 1838 by Mrs. Jane McLeod, one of the founders of the Widows and Orphans Female Benevolent Society in 1820. When Kingston was the capital of Canada Mrs. McLeod rented part of her house to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Harrison, the Provincial Secretary. In 1881 Mrs. McLeod's heirs sold the property to Roderick C. Carter, who in turn sold two years later to John B. Murphy. Miss Mary Ritchie and her sister occupy Edgehill House today.

West of Edgehill House, with an entrance from Centre Street, is Bellevue House marked by a Kingston Historical Society marker. The house was built, so it seems, by Charles Hales, after he built Hales' Cottages. A newspaper of 1846 announces the birth of a son to the lady of Colonel Ermatinger at Bellevue Terrace. There is a rumor that Sir Richard Bonnycastle lived there before his death in 1847. In August 1848 John A. Macdonald rented Bellevue from Mr. Hales because Mrs. Macdonald was not well and needed country air. John A. Macdonald referred to his house as Tea Caddy Castle or Muscovy Mansion, saying it had been built by a retired grocer (Hale had a wholesale business). In 1855 Macdonald took his wife to Toronto with him and William Ferguson bought Bellevue where he lived to 1866.

The house is now owned by the Gilbert Estate and has been occupied since 1927 by Dr. F. W. Attack.

Across the street from Bellevue is Elmhurst, once the home of Hugh Fraser, wholesale grocer, who in 1841 married Catherine Drummond. It is said that the Frasers did not move to Centre Street until about 1850, so that the date of erection of the house has not yet been accurately determined. Walkem is quoted as saying that as secretary to John A. Macdonald he attended some pre-Confederation meetings held in the big drawing room at Elmhurst.

North on Centre Street, on the west side, is Barberry Cottage, a beautiful grey stone house behind a white picket fence. Alexander Campbell is supposed to have built the house about 1852. Mrs. Henry Cassady, whose daughter Sarah married a brother of Alexander Campbell, was living there in 1853. In 1857 Armstrong McCormick and his family moved in and a deed of sale to him is registered as of 1878. A descendant of McCormick, Mrs. James de St. Remy, lives in the house today.

The next house north of Barberry Cottage is Otterburn. It is said that Smith Bartlett built the house before 1840. It has changed hands many times. John Counter, many times mayor of Kingston, seems to have lived there while he was building Sunnyside—or South Roode Cottage, as he called it—for his wife, Hannah Roode Counter. Alexander Campbell was living at Otterburn when Mrs. Cassady was at Barberry Cottage. Ten years later Campbell was living at Hillcroft—a stately old house which once was surrounded by park-like grounds but is now hidden from the street by a circle of modern houses. Hillcroft was built in 1853 by Francis Manning Hill, a lawyer and twice mayor of Kingston, and was not quite finished when he died in January 1854, aged 45, leaving his wife and five young daughters.

Along Union Street at the corner of Union and College is Roselawn, now the official residence of the Commandant of the National Defence College. The land on which Roselawn is built is part of the land acquired by the Trustees of Queen's College and by them offered for sale in July 1841, as "16 lots of land, 2 acres each, in front of Government House (Alwington House) and in rear of the proposed site of Queen's College". David John Smith, a lawyer, and eldest son of Peter Smith, an early merchant, bought two lots and built Roselawn. The place was heavily mortgaged, the payments for the lots were allowed to lapse and after D. J. Smith died in 1848, leaving a wife and ten children, the property was sold in 1851 to Henry Smith, Jr., son of the warden of the Penitentiary. Henry Smith, Jr., was a member of the Legislative Assembly, Solicitor General, and Speaker of the house. In 1860 he was knighted by the Queen. In 1867 he came

out of retirement to serve as a member of the Provincial Parliament until his death in 1868. In 1888 his heirs sold Roselawn.

Next to Roselawn is Calderwood House. It is said that the house was built by a Calder around 1841—hence the name. There was a Hugh Calder who was an importer and exporter in 1841 and four Calders are listed in an 1857 directory. However, no Calder appears in the Registry Office records as owner of the land that Calderwood House is built on. When the Strange Brothers, Maxwell and Orlando, bought the property—the date of the deed is 1847—they bought it from Thomas Kirkpatrick and his wife who had bought the land from Christopher Hagerman. Calder may have built on land that he leased from the Kirkpatricks and then sold the house and lease to the Stranges. The two Strange brothers and their widowed mother lived in Calderwood from 1845. In 1849 Dr. Orlando Strange married Ann Emily McLean and moved back to the old Strange family home at the corner of King and Barrack. In 1863 the Stranges left Calderwood house, renting it to the Right Reverend John Travers Lewis, Bishop of Ontario. In 1869 Dr. Henry Augustus Betts bought Calderwood house and forty-four years later his heirs sold to Ella Giles who, in 1919 sold it to His Majesty's government. Today it is a staff college for the training of penitentiary officers.

Another old home that has been in government hands for some time is St. Helens, the present military headquarters, on King Street West. It has had many different names (Mortonwood, Ringwood, Ongwanada, Sydenham Hospital) and as many different owners and tenants. Robert Drummond, who was a contractor for the Kingston Mills locks of the Rideau Canal, is said to have built the house about 1831. He died in the cholera epidemic of 1832. In 1838 Thomas Kirkpatrick moved there. He was mayor of Kingston at the time and someone questioned his right to be mayor of the city while he lived outside the city limits. Kirkpatrick asked the judge for a ruling on the subject and was told that as far as the law was concerned he might as well be living in Toronto; he was not eligible to be Mayor of Kingston. Thomas Kirkpatrick resigned. Ten years later he was again mayor of Kingston when the city limits had been extended. In 1848 James Morton was at Springmount Cottage—presumably near the brewery. In 1853 Thomas Kirkpatrick sold to James Morton, the distiller who, in 1840, had bought some of the land from Mrs. Drummond.

The Mortons were living there when the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1860. According to the plans His Royal Highness was to stay at Mortonwood while he was in Kingston. The place was re-decorated and new furniture was bought; but, of course, because of the famous Orange Arch incident, Prince Albert didn't land in Kingston after all. Two years later James Morton, brewer and dist-



iller, died and his widow continued to live there for some time. R. W. Barrow and his heirs owned the house for thirty years. Edward John Barker Pense bought the place about 1908 and died there two years later.

Almost opposite Mortonwood or St. Helen's is St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital. What was once a so-called "stone cottage" is not now easily discernible in that huge building. The original Hawthorne Cottage was built about 1839 by Francis Archibald Harper who was married to a Miss Macpherson, cousin of John A. Macdonald. In 1834 Harper, manager of the Commercial Bank, bought the land from Richard Ellerbeck, and in 1840 a deed for fourteen acres more is registered. In 1841 Harper advertised his cottage for sale and it seems likely that Thomas W. Clinton Murdock, civil secretary to Lord Sydenham, may have occupied the house for eight or ten months. In 1865 the Very Reverend William Snodgrass, Principal of Queen's College, was living there. The Catholic orphanage which later occupied Hawthorne Cottage, then called St. Mary's, moved during the second world war to another interesting old house—Heathfield.

Heathfield is near number two highway on the south side, about halfway between the traffic circle and the Cataraqui railroad crossing. For many years it was the residence of John A. Macdonald's two sisters; Margaret, wife of Prof. James Williamson of Queen's, and Louisa, and thus was Macdonald's Kingston residence. The house was built before 1841, was owned by Henry Sadlier, who married Martha Herchmer, and later came into the possession of Charles Heath who gave it his name. The original inlaid floor in the drawing room is especially notable and, although there are additions to the back and the brick has been covered by stucco, the house is otherwise as it was about one hundred years ago.

Perhaps the best example of early Canadian architecture and certainly the most historic house in Kingston is Alwington House on the south side of King Street West, next to the penitentiary. However, it deserves a much fuller treatment than is possible here. Built about 1832 by Charles William Grant, it was leased to the Government as a vice-regal residence in 1841. The first three Governor Generals of United Canada lived there and two of them died there. In June 1844 Sir John Metcalfe left Kingston for the new capital in Montreal and Alwington House was returned to the Grants. Their daughter Charlotte and her husband, the Reverend J. A. Allen, and their children occupied the house until 1905. In 1910 Senator Henry Wartman Richardson bought Alwington House and it still belongs to the Richardson family.

These are only a few of the old Kingston homes that are of interest because of their architecture, their history, or because of the families who have lived in them. And this is only the beginning of a study of Old Kingston Homes and Early Kingston Families.

# Growing Pains: The Early History of Queen's Medical Faculty

— BY —

*H. Pearson Gundy, Queen's University*

In the history of Queen's University, the twelve years from 1854 when the Medical School was established, until 1866, when it became temporarily independent, were a period of stormy adolescence. Torn by internal strife among both faculty and trustees, repeatedly attacked in the press, involved in unhappy lawsuits, the college struggled on from year to year as if courting disaster. Finances were in a precarious state; repeated appeals to the Church brought in small returns; professors came and departed; ministers taught part-time, and for four years, from 1853 to 1857, the University carried on without a Principal.

My chief concern in this paper is to trace the chequered career of the first Medical Faculty; but the more closely one studies the records of the period, the clearer it becomes that the problems of the Medical School cannot be isolated from those of the University as a whole. The root of the trouble lay in the Charter which made the faculty completely subservient to the Board of Trustees. As the college increased in size, the faculty pressed for constitutional reform which would provide a measure of self-government. The Board not only resisted such radical tendencies but sought to clarify beyond ambiguity its own authority. As Hon. Alexander Morris put it: "The simple fact is, the Trustees are the Governors, and the Senate are subordinate to them, and the sooner the relative position of parties is understood, the better it will be for the institution."

The basic dissension, however, was complicated by personal rivalries and animosities, academic jealousies and lack of the leadership that a strong Principal could have given. The remarkable fact is that despite all these disruptive influences, Queen's showed a record of steady growth during this troublesome period.

The decision to establish a Medical Faculty was not a sudden and revolutionary idea. Although Queen's was established by the Presbyterian Church to nurture future clergymen, it was not conceived on narrow sectarian lines. In July 1841, two months after the first classes opened, the Trustees resolved that a medical department was desirable "to carry out more fully the designs of this institution." Dr. Liddell, the first Principal, was instructed to seek the advice of "the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the United Kingdom" as to ways and means of establishing and staffing a school of medicine in connection with Queen's.

Nothing came of this, however, until pressure was exerted from outside. In reporting to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scot-

land, the Board noted, in January 1852, that the Episcopalian Institution of Trinity College in Toronto under Bishop Strachan had recently established a medical school. Two years later, eight non-conformist Trinity students, about to enter their third and final year, discovered that in order to obtain degrees they would have to join the Anglican Church in addition to subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles. They thus petitioned Queen's to establish a medical school on more liberal principles, and their Dean, Dr. James Bovell, requested that in such event, full credit be given the students for work done at Trinity.

The Trustees of Queen's could no longer temporize; they had to arrive at a definite decision. Forming a Board of twenty-seven, the Trustees comprised twelve clergymen and fifteen lay members of the Presbyterian Church. Seven members retired annually, replaced by seven new members (or old ones re-elected). By Royal Charter, they were given very wide powers. They elected and appointed the Principal, professors, and all officers of the university down to the janitor. They formed a court of inquiry into any complaints respecting employees with power to "admonish, reprove, suspend, or remove the person offending". They had power "to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances touching and concerning the good government of the college"; they had complete control over all financial matters and over "any other matter or thing which to them shall seem necessary for the well-being and advancement of the . . . college". Five members formed a quorum for the dispatch of all ordinary business; thirteen for purchase or sale of property and the choice or removal of the Principal or professors. A small Executive Council comprised trustees living in or near Kingston. As they readily formed a quorum of five, power was concentrated in their hands. The Senate, which was composed of all members of faculty, conferred degrees and were granted "such powers for maintaining and enforcing obedience to the Statutes as to the Board [of Trustees] may seem meet and necessary." Throughout the period with which we are concerned, the Chairman of the Board was Hon. John Hamilton, President of the Commercial Bank, in which two-thirds of Queen's funds were invested, a member of the Legislative Council, and, of course, a strong Presbyterian. A busy man, he relied heavily upon the Secretary of the Board, Mr. John Paton, manager of the local Loan and Trust Company.

When the Board received the petition of the Trinity medical students in 1853, Queen's was without a Principal, the Rev. Dr. Machar having retired to devote all his time to St. Andrew's Church of which he had long been the minister. Partly as a measure of economy, the Board did not appoint an immediate successor. Instead they persuaded one of their own members, Rev. James George of Scarborough, to act as Vice-Principal, an office not recognized by the Charter, and in addition to accept the Chair of Mental and

Moral Philosophy and lecture in Systematic Theology. Small wonder that he hesitated until the last moment before finally accepting.

A Scotsman by birth, he had studied at St. Andrews and graduated from Glasgow, from which university he received an honorary D. D. degree in 1855. He had emigrated to the United States in 1829, and came to Upper Canada four years later. Apart from a few months in Belleville, his ministry has been entirely in the small parish of Scarborough, but he had won a reputation in the Synod as an eloquent preacher and an energetic pastor. When he came to Queen's he was in his fifties, a tall, rather florid man, with a shock of grey hair which turned white before he left.

His colleagues on the faculty numbered three, of whom only one, Rev. James Williamson, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, had been at Queen's since the beginning. A few years younger than George, Williamson, too, was a Scotsman, a graduate of Edinburgh. Mild in manner, careful and conscientious, he was a follower rather than a leader and was disregarded as a candidate for the Principalship. Younger and more brilliant was Rev. J. Malcolm Smith, Professor of Hebrew, whose early accidental death while on leave of absence in Scotland, deprived Queen's of a promising scholar and administrator. The other member of faculty was Rev. George Weir, M.A., like his colleagues a Scotsman, a newcomer to Canada and to Queen's in 1853. He had taught classics at Banff Grammar School in Scotland, and had rapidly been promoted to Headmaster. An ambitious man with abundant self-conceit, he was quick to take offense, and tenacious in pursuing his offenders. Weir first fell out with Professor Smith, after whose death he transferred his antagonism to the Vice-Principal.

In 1853-54, the entire student registration in all years at Queen's was 36 students, twenty of whom were preparing to enter the ministry. The only large thing about Queen's at this time was Archdeacon Stuart's house, Summerhill, which the University purchased in 1853 for £6000, and took over in February 1854, after borrowing enough from the Commercial Bank to pay the first instalment of £1000. This daring venture, so far as the Trustees were concerned, quite overshadowed the petition of the Trinity medical students, which was referred to a sub-committee of three.

Meanwhile, and quite independently, the medical practitioners of Kingston held a meeting of their own. At the suggestion of his friend and physician, Dr. John R. Dickson, Hon. John A. Macdonald, early in February, 1854, invited the doctors to his house on Brock Street to discuss "the expediency of attempting to establish a medical school in connection with Queen's College". According to Dr. Dickson's own account of this meeting, vouched for by Macdonald, "Dr. Sampson being called to the Chair, Dr. Stewart was appointed Secretary to

the meeting on the motion of Dr. Dickson. "After much discussion it was decided to adjourn for a fortnight" in order to allow time for "more mature deliberation". The second meeting was attended by every doctor in town. "After a very full expression of opinion, it was resolved that—it is desirable to make an effort to establish a medical school here. To which resolution the only dissentient voice was that of Dr. Stewart." The meeting then got down to the business of drawing up a proposed faculty. Dr. Sampson agreed to be President but excused himself from taking classes as he was "too old to commence to write lectures". Dr. Dickson was to be Professor of Surgery, Dr. Horatio Yates of Medicine, Dr. Stewart of Anatomy, Dr. Meagher of Midwifery, Dr. Harvey of *Materia Medica*.

Drs. Sampson, Dickson, Stewart and Strange formed a deputation to wait upon the Trustees on March 7. They were referred to the sub-committee already appointed and matters were delayed for several months while out-of-town trustees were circularized to determine their views. They were not altogether favourable. Was it wise to create six new professors in Medicine when there were only four professors in Arts and Theology? Where would the salaries come from? How much would it cost? Why rush into this at once?

On October 3, the Executive Council decided to experiment for one year by appointing medical lecturers instead of a full-fledged faculty of professors. For salaries they could pocket their students' fees, and for all other expenses the Board would provide £250. Later they agreed to petition the government for a special grant to the Medical School. The doctors accepted these terms and the first medical session began in November 1854, in rooms at 75 Princess Street. Twenty-three students registered, eight of them transfers from Trinity.

The medical lecturers were an interesting group of men. Old Dr. Sampson, the President, was a well-known public figure, three times Mayor of the city, one of the original sponsors and first surgeon of the General Hospital, and Surgeon to the Penitentiary. Born in Ireland in 1790, he took his medical degree at Trinity College, Dublin, came to Canada as an army surgeon in the war of 1812, took part in the attack on Sackett's Harbour, and after the war settled in Niagara. In 1820 he came to Kingston and set up a private practice. In the rebellion of 1837, he helped to organize the local militia. He worked night and day during the cholera plague of 1832 and the typhus epidemic of 1847. Universally respected, an ornament to his profession, Dr. Sampson was the natural choice as head of the new school.

Dr. John Stewart, an eccentric Scotsman from Perthshire, was the firebrand among the medical fraternity of Kingston. For him only one medical degree really counted, the one he himself held from the Royal

College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Obstinate, ego-centric, quarrelsome and litigious, he was for ever slandering or being slandered. He once fought a duel with a Custom's official. Neither was so much as scratched, but for his opponent's second, John A. Macdonald, Stewart developed a vindictive spite with which he pursued him throughout his later political career. Sharp of tongue and caustic in writing, he lashed out at his opponents in the columns of his newspaper, the *Argus*, which he published intermittently from 1846 to 1867. Despite his irascibility, he had a large practice and a sound reputation as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Horatio Yates was an American, born on a farm in New York State and sent to Kingston at the age of twelve to live with an uncle. Articled to Dr. Sampson, he later took his degree in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, then spent a year at St. George's Hospital, London. He had been practising for about ten years, most of the time in Kingston, before he became a medical lecturer at Queen's. In the same year he undertook to reform the General Hospital. The building, according to Dr. Canniff, was in a state of dilapidation. "The wards contained less than a dozen patients, and the medical services were performed by inexperienced young men at a petty salary. The hospital was being managed by a committee of the City Council, good men in their way but who knew nothing and cared less for hospital work. In order to achieve his purpose Dr. Yates became a city alderman, was placed on the Hospital Committee, and soon assumed full charge, medical and financial, assisted by Drs. Dickson and Strange who cordially cooperated in the work . . . He was for years Chairman of the Board." Unlike most of his colleagues at Queen's Dr. Yates was a staunch Anglican, a prominent member of St. George's.

The first slate of lecturers included Dr. Meagher and Dr. Harvey, but when the school opened their places were taken by Dr. John Litchfield and Dr. Fife Fowler. Litchfield had had a colourful career before coming to Kingston. The son of a London surgeon, he attended London hospitals and picked up an irregular medical education. He then sailed as ship's surgeon to Australia. In Adelaide he set himself up as a general practitioner, appending M.D. to his name though in point of fact he had never received a medical degree. For a brief period he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals, but fell into debt and served a short sentence in the debtors' prison. Returning to Europe, he engaged in journalism, studied in France, and on going back to England in 1845 spent the next seven years as medical superintendent of a lunatic asylum near Liverpool. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, became Professor of the theory and practice of medicine for two sessions at the New England Female Medical College and then went to Montreal. For several months before coming to Kingston he was editor of the *Weekly Post*. In addition to lecturing

on Forensic and State Medicine at Queen's, Litchfield was appointed Superintendent of Rockwood, a post which he held to the time of his death. No investigation was made into his medical credentials at the time of his appointment; but there is an interesting entry in the Minutes of the Medical Faculty under the date December 17, 1862, to the effect that "several of the professors in the Medical Department of this university have complied with the conditions of the Calendar, and wish to take the degree of M.D. of Queen's College, after examination . . ." A further Minute, January 26, 1863, records that "Drs. Litchfield and Lavell, on the 13th January, and Drs. Yates and Kennedy on the 20th January, passed examinations for the degree of M.D."

Dr. Fife Fowler, the remaining member of the staff in 1854, was another Scot, a graduate of Edinburgh about 1851. He had spent two years in Greenland before coming to Canada to join his brother in Kingston. Arriving in the summer of 1854, he learned that a medical school was about to be established; he submitted an application to the Trustees for a teaching post and was duly appointed to lecture in materia medica and pharmacy. Dr. Stewart's account arrogates more power to himself than he possessed: "Fife Fowler", he states, "just arrived from Aberdeen, was brought to Dr. Stewart by Fowler's brother. The materia medica chair being vacant, Dr. Stewart very politely told Fife to be seated in it." Dr. Fowler survived all his colleagues, dying in 1903 after half a century devoted to Queen's.

Not the least remarkable thing about the establishment of the medical school at Queen's was the fact that six practitioners with such varied background, experience, and ability could be found in a single provincial town in 1854.

In 1904, when the faculty celebrated its jubilee, the sole surviving member of the first graduating class, Dr. W. L. Herriman, addressed Convocation. He was one of the eight Trinity students who, in effect, started the school. Of Dr. Fife Fowler, he said in his address, "I esteemed him very much. He was a noble man and a Christian gentleman, a model for young men to follow . . . Coming fresh from college, he was well up in his subject, as we soon recognized. He was a very quiet and gentle young man. Not so with one we all liked also—old John Stewart. While he was not very much as a lecturer, he was all right with the boxing gloves which he often put on and would stand well before any of the boys who felt like taking a tilt with him in his spare moments." . . . "Dr. Dickson was our professor of surgery, and I believe he was a skillful operator, and am told that he proved in after time to be one of the best surgeons of his day. Old Dr. Sampson, a retired army surgeon, was respected by all as a valuable consultant. But they never taught us a word about microbes or germs as the cause of disease in those days . . . Then the staple "stock in trade"

was to bleed, blister, and give calomel . . . [The latter] was such a universal remedy that in almost every disease it found its vindication.

If Mr. A. or B. is sick  
Send for the doctor and be quick,  
The doctor comes with right good will  
But ne'er forgets his calomel."

The experimental first year of medical lecturing proved an unqualified success. The only trouble the Trustees had was in getting Dr. Stewart to submit a statement of his expenditures. After repeated requests, he finally appeared before the Board, only to announce that "for want of leisure, he had not been able to prepare a statement as requested."

In May, 1855, the medical school petitioned the Trustees to erect a building for them on the college land—a bold venture for a university struggling with debt. Dr. George as Vice-Principal, and two members of the Board, were appointed to confer with the doctors on this project. The following month, at a general meeting of the Board, the medical department was raised to the status of a Faculty and the six lecturers became henceforth professors. In taking this step, the Board laid down three stipulations: (1) that the medical professors subscribe to a declaration of their belief in the authenticity and inspiration of the scriptures and do nothing contrary to or subversive of the same (2) that the faculty meet separately from the faculties of Arts and Theology except for a joint annual meeting of the Senate for the purpose of conferring degrees, and (3) that no portion of the funds of the university be voted to support the medical faculty, the professors to be paid out of their fees and the school financed by government or other grants for this purpose.

For the second session two rooms were made available in Summerhill together with the basement of the east block. Attendance rose from 23 to 47—seven more than Arts and Theology combined. Classroom space was hopelessly inadequate and Dr. Stewart wrote to Hon. John Hamilton requesting better accommodation in order that students "will not suffer by continually breathing at lecture hours the impure atmosphere of a Dissecting Room". The Penitentiary supplied bodies for anatomical dissection, but rumours of grave-snatching were not unknown and a tradition has persisted that an aperture in one of the basement walls of Summerhill was used to conceal the bodies. Ghosts ever since are said to haunt the east wing.

Action on a new building for medicine was deferred, partly because the time of the Board was taken up with the first of a series of bitter controversies. The occasion was an anonymous letter strongly critical of the faculty in Arts and Theology and of Vice-Principal George in particular. The letter had been printed and sent to every



member of the Board and to the ministers of the Church. It was obviously written by someone with inside information. Principal J. B. Borthwick of Queen's Grammar School was suspected and on being summoned before the Board admitted his authorship but declined to name his informant. He was promptly dismissed, but by applying to enter the university as a theological student he managed to get his case reviewed by the Church Synod, much to the annoyance of Dr. George. Professor Weir alone rose to Borthwick's defence. George took this to be a stab in the back, suspected that Weir was the original informant, and forthwith refused to speak to him. The students took sides, and before long there was a serious problem of discipline.

When this flurry subsided, the Board finally agreed to the erection of a separate medical building, albeit in a somewhat grudging and niggardly fashion. It was resolved "that such accommodation could be most easily and cheaply provided by the erection of a Building behind the present College say on or near the site of the present food-house, inasmuch as from its position no architectural ornament could be at all necessary". The building was to cost no more than £1000, and was to contain a public hall for Convocation, general meetings and college prayers. The resolution was passed in February 1858, but when the fall term opened the building was not yet ready. An announcement in the Calendar for that year states that "To meet an expected increase in the number of students, the Trustees are now erecting a spacious building adjoining the College which will afford to the medical students of Queen's College accommodation for study unequalled, it is believed, in Canada". It was in use for the session 1859-60.

This was tangible evidence of growth, to be sure, but in the body academic growing pains were becoming more acute. Before a truce was called, at the insistence of the Trustees, in the cold war between Professors George and Weir, a new controversy broke out. It had to do with the appointment of Rev. J. B. Mowat to the Chair of Hebrew after the death of Professor Smith. The vacancy was well advertized and the various testimonials of the candidates were printed for circulation among the Trustees. On paper Mowat's qualifications were less impressive than those of several other applicants; he enjoyed the advantage, however, of being a Queen's graduate, the son of a prominent Trustee and a relative of two others. The *Hamilton Spectator* seized upon this and castigated Queen's in four successive issues in the fall of 1857. "This is a regular piece of family compactism", the paper declared, "a thing well known in Canada and vulgarly supposed to have been driven from Canadian soil by the Hero of Navy and notoriety, but still flourishing in all its native vigor, and in fact become so common that even the petty though would-be omnipotent Trustees of a petty college dabble in it." "The system of appointing the Trustees", the article continues, "is bad. There are

too many of them located in one place, thus giving a chance to play into each other's hands." Copies of the *Spectator* were sent to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland which seriously considered stopping the annual grant of £300 to Queen's.

At the same time Dr. Stewart was indulging his penchant for making insulting remarks about the meagre talents of his colleagues on the medical faculty, in protest against which Dr. Sampson resigned as President, though he was persuaded to continue for another year, with Dr. Dickson as Vice-President. This promotion for Dr. Dickson further roused the ire of the fiery Dr. John. In revising the Medical Calendar for 1857-58 he impishly dropped the names of Drs. Dickson, Yates, and Litchfield, and substituted the name of Dr. Hall of McGill Medical School. It was probably intended as a practical joke to be corrected in the proofsheets. As soon as Dickson saw the proofs, however, he sent off a stinging letter to the Board threatening to resign unless Stewart were reprimanded and made to toe the line. On October 1, 1857, the Board ruled that henceforth "medical announcements must be duly submitted to the Board for their consideration and approval before publication."

Next year Dr. Stewart's nose was again put out of joint by the appointment of Dr. George Lawson, a Scotsman with a distinguished academic record, to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Science in the University and of Chemistry in the Medical Faculty. His many accomplishments were the subject of such eulogy in the press that the irascible Dr. Stewart took an instant dislike to the man.

The entire faculty was restive because they had no direct control over the government grant to the medical school. Stewart refused to give a satisfactory accounting of funds spent either to the Board or to his medical colleagues. The Board finally resolved that "while they cannot divest themselves of the direction and superintendence of the Government Grant in aid of the Faculty of Medicine vested in them in accordance with the Charter . . . [they] will disburse it on the application of the Individual Professors as the interests of each class, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, may require." Intended as a means of circumventing Stewart, this provision had the unfortunate effect of empowering a small group of trustees with no special knowledge of medical needs, to decide how the government funds were to be distributed.

In Arts and Theology, Weir and Lawson were also advocating reform in the government of the university. On one point everyone was agreed: there should be no further delay in appointing a Principal. But still the Trustees did not act. In September 1857 Dr. George resigned his Vice-Principalship, though continuing as a member of faculty. His timing was most inopportune for the Trustees, as the new term was about to begin, but George refused to reconsider. For the entire

term there was no responsible head of the institution. The Trustees in December fell back on an old expedient and appointed one of their members, Rev. Dr. John Cook of Montreal, Principal on a temporary basis.

One of Dr. Cook's first steps was to seek legal advice on whether the Board could administer the government medical grant. The answer of the Board's solicitor, Mr. G. L. Mowat, was the legal equivalent of "yes." Another step was to draw up "Draft Statutes, Rules and Ordinances Concerning the Government and Management of Queen's College"—an attempt to define clearly and comprehensively the relations between trustees, faculty, and students. The draft re-affirmed the authority of the Board and specified in minute detail the duties of the Senate, faculties, professors, and students. No concessions were made to the growing agitation of faculty for a share in the college government. Much time was spent in discussing the drafts but adoption was postponed until a permanent Principal could be appointed.

On June 1, 1860, the Principal elect arrived from Scotland—Rev. William Leitch, D.D., a man of many parts, a leading theologian and contributor to learned publications, an amateur astronomer with a wide knowledge of science. In 1861 he succeeded Dr. Sampson as President of the Medical Faculty, and Dr. Dickson became Dean. Thoroughly disgruntled, Dr. Stewart submitted his resignation in the following terms:

April 13, 1861

Reverend Sir—

I am now at the college in my capacity as Professor of Anatomy, to do what I am compelled in that capacity to do. You must look to some other person, however, to do the duty of Secretary to the Faculty, as I have just resigned that office.

Yours very truly,

JOHN STEWART.

His *bête noir*, Dr. Lawson, was promptly appointed in his place.

In this year the Weir - George cold war suddenly became very hot indeed. Returning from a summer visit to Scotland, Weir wrote to George that he could no longer have the slightest intercourse with him, as a result of information he had obtained in Scotland which had previously been carefully concealed from him, and which he threatened to make the subject of investigation in the proper quarters. Pressed to be more specific, he wrote to George on September 20: "What I learned in Scotland was that my sister bore a child in March 1855—a son—at this moment a living image of yourself . . . of which she has uniformly and solemnly affirmed that you are the father".

Dr. George denied this charge outright, but nevertheless handed in his resignation to take effect at the end of the college year. This was not good enough for Weir. He pressed the Board for a full investigation of the reverend professor of mental and moral philosophy. To avoid an open scandal, whether Dr. George were proved innocent or guilty, the Board refused to act, on the ground that he had already submitted his resignation. Weir took his revenge by circulating a verse lampoon in 16 cantos, and showing the correspondence to his students. After George's departure to a Presbyterian pulpit in Stratford, Weir turned his guns upon Principal Leitch and the Trustees. Behind the Principal's back he called a meeting of the Senate and drew up a new set of Statutes. As Leitch put it, later, "instead of the Governors defining the powers of the Senate according to the Charter, the Senate defined and limited the power of the Board; and in particular the Statutes were directed to the curtailment of the Principal's power."

Weir's fight against the Trustees was supported by the Medical Faculty for reasons that have already been indicated. His opposition to the Principal received support from an unexpected quarter—Dr. John Stewart—already at outs with his medical colleagues.

The death of Dr. Sampson in 1862 necessitated the appointment of a new Surgeon to the Penitentiary. Both Dickson and Stewart applied for it. Dickson had a large number of testimonials printed for distribution. To counter this, Stewart revived the *Arms*, and attacked these testimonials one by one in successive issues. He vented his spleen at the same time upon the Principal and his co-professors in the Medical Faculty. Leitch was dubbed "Janus" "the arch-block-head of the University"; Lawson was the "ex-head gooseberry bush pruner in the experimental gardens of Edinburgh"; Dickson was "John A. Macdonald's bottle-holder"; and so on. "How long", he asked "will the creatures upon whom Dr. Stewart has placed gowns be allowed to insult him in his own institution and abuse the patience of the medical students of the university?"—A rhetorical question which the faculty answered by demanding of the Board Dr. Stewart's dismissal. The Board first suspended him on seven counts of insubordination and defamation of character, but offered him a chance to defend himself. As the evidence came from Stewart's own editorials in the *Argus*, the doughty doctor could not hope to clear himself and was thus expelled.

This brought forth a regular barrage of invective against the university and the Medical Faculty in particular. "Our very blood boils" he wrote, "when we think of the reptiles we have warmed into existence and of the stupidity of those who have listened even for a moment to their selfish and wicked pretensions". Of the Principal he fumed: "By a mind as morally crooked as his flabby body is naturally

deformed, Leitch has sapped the very foundations of Queen's College." All of this was grist for Weir's mill. He clipped out the most offensive passages and inserted them in the college Bible so that Dr. Leitch would turn them up when he took morning prayers. Finally Dr. Horatio Yates won a libel suit against Dr. Stewart who was sentenced to the local jail. A petition of about 2000 citizens asked for his release; the Trustees, to their discredit as a church body, drew up a counter-petition to keep him incarcerated.

The storm at length blew itself out. Stewart was released; the *Argus* ceased publication until 1867, and Weir lost a brother-in-arms. His own continued acts of hostility, however, brought about his expulsion in 1864. This, he shrewdly saw, gave him the upper hand. He sued the Trustees for wrongful dismissal, and in the court evidence all the old skeletons tumbled out of Queen's cupboard. The press had a field day, and much to everyone's surprise, including Weir's no doubt, he won his case, and also the first appeal. Queen's was compelled to retain him on the faculty and pay costs of the trial and back salary. In 1866 the decision was reversed in a second appeal to a higher court. By this time Weir had spent his money, and it took two more years to arrive at a final settlement.

Meanwhile Dr. Leitch, worn out by slander and strife, had died, and in 1864 was succeeded by Rev. Dr. William Snodgrass. A conciliatory man, the new Principal tried to compound the differences between the Medical Faculty and the Trustees. But when the Board not only stood firm in rejecting any radical revision of the Statutes but also proposed that the medical faculty subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith, all members of the medical staff except Dr. Fife Fowler dissociated themselves from the university. In the same year 1866, through the assistance of Hon. John A. Macdonald, they secured for themselves a new Charter incorporating them as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston. The door was left open, however, in a Charter provision, to affiliate with any degree granting institution. By means of patient negotiation, Dr. Snodgrass paved the way for affiliation with Queen's; after a year's absence Dr. Fowler joined his former colleagues.

It was not a propitious step for the Medical School. They moved several times but could not find satisfactory accommodation as the government grant proved insufficient. Registration declined and the students were cut off from undergraduate activities at Queen's. But on the credit side, the defiant gesture of the Medical Faculty shook the complacency of the Trustees and paved the way for a more liberal set of Statutes and a greater measure of democratic government of the university.

In 1880 Principal Grant brought the Royal College back to the campus and in 1892 it dissolved itself to become, once again, the Faculty of Medicine of Queen's University.

# Historical Restorations

*By Ronald L. Way*

*Ontario Department of Highways*

Preservation of the historic monuments of the nation has long been recognized as a work of vital necessity. In the words of Joseph Howe, "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its monuments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past." It is unfortunate, however, that many structures of the past that would be highly prized today have partially, or even wholly, disappeared. For these, apart from the mere preservation of such ruins as still exist, there is the alternative possibility of an historical restoration. Previous to the outbreak of the last war, Canada, and the Province of Ontario, in particular, had become what might be called "restoration conscious."

The policy of rebuilding important historical structures, instead of simply preserving the existing remains, was already manifest upon a considerable scale in the United States before making an appearance in Canada. Well-known are the reconstructions of such famous sites as Williamsburg, the Old Colonial Capitol of Virginia, Fort Ticonderoga at the foot of Lake Champlain, and Old Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River in the State of New York. The latter project held a special interest for Canadians and it is fitting that many of our country-men were closely associated with the work of reconstruction. First French, 1678-1759, then British, 1759-1796, and since then, American, the flags of all three countries had in turn floated from its ramparts and its story covers many important pages in the history not only of the Niagara Frontier, but of the nations of France, Britain, the United States and Canada. Old Fort Niagara was, from the completion of its restoration, extraordinarily successful in the attraction of tourists and so this initial step towards the re-fortification of our so-called "undefended frontier" soon brought a demand for "reprisals" in this country.

By 1936, officials interested in the development of Ontario's tourist trade—already in the class of a major industry—had discovered hitherto unsuspected possibilities in the almost-forgotten ruins of many historic sites within this Province. The coincidence of a policy of government-sponsored projects for the relief of unemployment during the depression and the new interest in historic sites as an aid to the tourist trade, resulted in the Ontario Government taking active measures between 1936 and 1940, for the restoration of Fort Henry at Kingston, Fort George and Navy Hall at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Old Fort Erie on the Canadian shore of the Niagara across from Buffalo, and non-military sites such as the homes of William Lyon Mackenzie at Queenston and Joseph Brant at Burlington.

In addition to Fort Henry, some of you have no doubt visited the restorations at Niagara and Burlington. Those who are professional historians will have discovered in them some inaccuracies in detail; but I trust that, generally speaking, you have been more pleased than disappointed. I am, myself, aware of some unavoidable imperfections, the majority of which do not present themselves during a casual inspection. On the whole, I believe, but perhaps not unnaturally, in view of my association with all of these undertakings, that the work has been successful to a high degree, possibly exceeding much that has been accomplished elsewhere along similar lines.

Whether or not you agree with this statement depends partly upon your interpretation of what is meant by a successful restoration. It is obvious that there are a number of standards by which the accomplishment may be assessed. Many persons will think of success only from the standpoint of the tourist attraction, but any example of the unusual, any monstrosity, will attract the curious, as Barnum and Bailey discovered long ago. The creation of employment during the great depression, with jobs for labour, skilled artisans, contractors, architects, and even one poor research historian was undoubtedly a worthy cause and quite successful as far as this minority was concerned, but this was scarcely justification for the expenditure of large amounts of public money upon historical restorations in preference to other projects. From the historian's standpoint, however, let me suggest that the criterion of success really lies in the answer to this question. Can historical restorations assist not so much the advanced student, but the general public, in the appreciation of history?

Before attempting to answer this question, it may interest you to know something of the procedures followed in our reconstructions, of the problems encountered, of the imperfections that were unavoidable, and of the annoyances that were incidental throughout the course of the typical restoration. Obviously, the initial phase in the conduct of any historical restoration is to undertake the necessary research. Special problems are involved. The average author can get by with casual references to historical sites and buildings, leaving a great deal to his individual reader's imagination. For example, we are told that Brock, after his death at Queenston Heights, was first buried in the "cavalier bastion" at Fort George. It is extremely doubtful whether Lady Edgar, or, for that matter, any of Brock's other biographers had a clear conception of what is meant by a "cavalier bastion."

Yet, for the actual reconstruction of Fort George, it was imperative to uncover every detail in connection with the bastion referred to, "What was its tracing? Was it a full or hollow bastion? Were there revetments? What was the cross-section of its ditch with the escarp, counterscarp and glacis? Had it a berm, with fraizing, and if so, how wide? And again, what was the profile of the parapet with banquette, interior, superior, and exterior slopes?" Indeed, mer-

ely to interpret the original plans, it was necessary to make a comprehensive study of the whole science of fortification, as it stood at the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Broadly speaking, I believe that the cardinal rule for historical restorations should be "when in doubt about something, leave it out." Unfortunately some feature about which one may be dubious, such as the structure of a roof or foundation of a building, is impossible of omission. That is one way in which imperfections tend to creep in. I have often thought that the historian conducting research has a parallel in the astronomer studying the skies with his telescope. In the case of the moon, the astronomer can discern mountain ranges, valleys and craters, but no matter how powerful the lens or the amount of time spent in observation his knowledge is definitely limited by the physical imperfections of the instruments at his disposal. The material with which a research student must work is likewise imperfect, limited to the records that have survived and can be discovered, either by archaeological investigations on the site, or by digging amongst manuscripts and plans in the depths of archives or libraries.

Manuscript sources are variable, depending upon the past importance of the site being restored and upon the fortune, good or bad, which influenced their survival. The great significance of Fort Henry as the Citadel of Upper Canada, together with its continuous use as a military post for almost eight decades, made the task of research less onerous than in the case of the Niagara forts, which were neglected and almost forgotten soon after the War of 1812. While knowledge gained through archaeological investigation is most often incomplete, it is certain as far as it goes and it serves to confirm or disprove the evidence of plans and manuscripts. Plans of buildings are invariably prepared before the structures themselves are erected, and in the absence of post-construction drawings of a later date, there is naturally some doubt as to whether actual construction followed the original plans in all details. For example, in the case of Fort George, some important plans are inscribed "Works Proposed To Be Constructed on the High Ground Behind Navy Hall During the Year 1796." Yet, through archaeological investigation, it was possible to verify the actual construction of those works. An additional field of research might seem to lie in local tradition and the recollections of the oldest inhabitants of the area concerned. It has been my personal experience that this source of information is almost completely unreliable.

In every restoration with which I have been associated, the initial objective of research has been the preparation of a comprehensive report, designed to be of practical assistance to the authorities concerned in the solution of basic problems. Let me cite an example. Perhaps the most important decision connected with the restoration of Fort George was choice of the period in its history to be represen-



ted by the reconstruction. The first fort had opposed the Americans in the War of 1812. There, General Brock, the hero of Upper Canada, had his headquarters, and there he was buried after his death at the Battle of Queenston Heights. The second Fort George, constructed by the Americans and afterwards garrisoned by the British for only a short time, was never actually attacked and had few historical associations for Canadians. For these reasons, it was decided that Fort George might best be restored to its original state, as built by the orders of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe between 1796 and 1799.

When the report was completed and basic decisions were made, my association with a typical restoration entered upon a new phase. In the preparation of working drawings, I was an associate of the architect and my practical knowledge of draughtmanship was not amiss. Later, when contracts were let and the reconstruction commenced, I found myself functioning as an "historical supervisor", with everlasting problems.

A successful restoration could only result from the close co-operation of the government, the architect, the contractor, and the historian, but specialized training had given to each of these a particular viewpoint. Government officials, responsible to the electorate of this Province, were interested in securing permanent assets in return for the expenditure of Crown funds. While the architect was indispensable, in the preparation of working plans, and in the effective supervision of contracts, he had, perforce, to restrain his creative instincts and content himself with the role of mere copyist, for, in historical restorations, there is little scope for improvements beyond the ken of the original builders. On the other hand, modern contractors, specialists in efficient production, struggled to comprehend the necessity of cruder and more laborious methods of construction, solely for the attainment of authentic effects. The historian, for his part, is inclined to be both oblivious to costs and adamant in his insistence on authenticity, even in minor things completely concealed from the public eye. When serious but inevitable differences of opinion arose, compromise was the only practical expedient.

At the time Fort George was originally constructed, boards were sawn from logs by hand and bore the distinctive parallel markings of the whip-saw, in unmistakable contrast to the modern product scored with the curved lines of the circular power-saw. At modern costs, the expense of producing entirely by hand the enormous quantities of boards required for the reconstruction was entirely prohibitive. Our practical compromise was to cut all visible boards by hand, utilizing a saw-pit especially constructed for the purpose. Concealed construction, such as the sills and joists of lower floors, was produced by modern methods. Again, the pressure application of creosote as a wood preservative is an essentially modern practice, but since its use promised permanence to timber stockades and revetments, the departure from authenticity seemed more than justified.

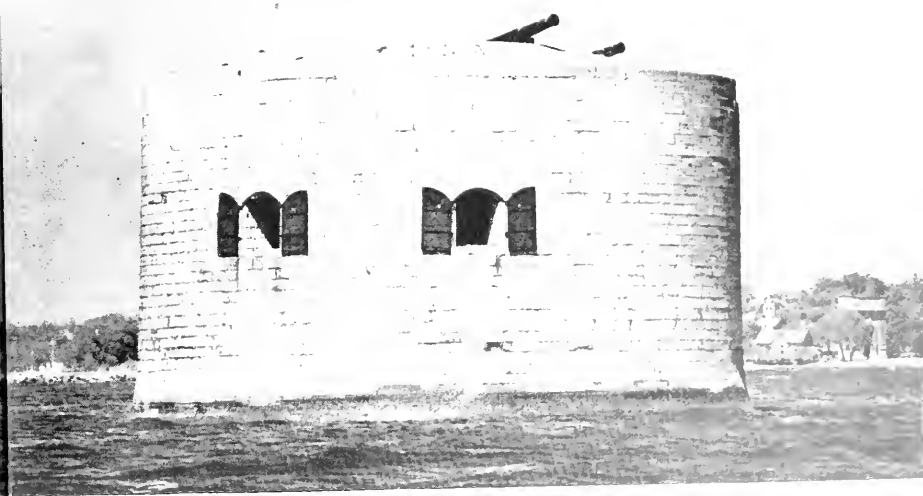
Every construction project, large or small, would seem to have its self-appointed critics. Removal of a tree, approximately seventy-five years of age, to facilitate the restoration of a bastion dating back more than one hundred and fifty years, led to public accusations of vandalism. The second Fort George had been superimposed upon the original British fort and outlines of the former were readily traceable at the commencement of our work. As the remains of the American fort disappeared and the shape of the reconstructed British fort emerged, local antiquarians became most eloquent in disclaiming the authenticity of the reconstruction. Efforts to convince them of the accuracy of any evidence antedating the recollections of the oldest living inhabitants resulted only in frustration. Even here at Kingston, to this very day there are residents who firmly believe that Fort Henry was built the wrong way around, documentary evidence to the contrary.

While factors beyond his control may compel the historian to accept some compromises, I am convinced that he may rest happy if the general effect, the atmosphere, or the illusion—call it what we will—of authenticity has been created. If, in spite of the shortcomings and imperfections, of which he alone may be aware, there is a convincing over-all effect, one may experience that satisfaction the ancient armourer must have had, when the sword of his manufacture rang true. It is a clear case of the whole being greater than the sum of the parts thereof. The objective has been achieved if the reconstructed site inspires in the beholder a sense of the past, a feeling impossible of analysis but very real nevertheless, and never so strong for me as when viewing Fort Henry by moonlight, with the lanterns burning by the drawbridge.



When the task of restoration had been accomplished, the problems of exhibition and management were added to my work of historical supervision. Although Fort Henry today has the appearance of an impressive fortress, bristling with mounted cannon, and defended by glacis, ditch, drawbridge, caponniere, reverse fires, flanking towers and all the paraphernalia of early 19th century fortification, it is really a museum piece. A restored structure with empty, untenanted rooms would have less interest for the average visitor than if its interior space were utilized for the exhibition of historical objects. In the case of Fort Henry and the Niagara Forts, certain rooms were refurnished as they might have been when occupied by British soldiers of more than a century ago. Because pursuit of this policy beyond a certain point leads to needless duplication and a monotonous effect, it was decided to use surplus space for the display of appropriate museum pieces. It is almost an axiom that the small museum must specialize and here at Fort Henry we have concentrated upon separate collections of infantry, cavalry, artillery and naval arms and equipment. Much of the material in the naval museum is especially interesting having been salvaged from the wrecks of the war vessels of 1812 which lie sunk in Dead Man's and Navy Bays. The museum at Fort Erie includes a unique collection of buttons, regimental badges and buckles, and even the leather of shoes that the soldiers wore, all excavated from the ruins during the restoration. Among grim mementoes of the siege are bayonets bent in fantastic shapes by the explosion of the north-east bastion. To explain to visitors the story of the heroic siege, a large scale model illustrates the British and American fortifications. In addition there has been assembled martial equipment of the period and a superb collection of military prints. In the establishment of museums,

12. Shoal Tower,  
Kingston, Canada



local organizations can render valuable assistance and Fort Henry owes much to the Kingston Historical Society and the untiring efforts of their President, Lt. Col. C. M. Strange.

Beyond the rehabilitation of the historic structure and its use as a repository for suitable museum material, it is my conviction that an efficient guide service is essential if the full significance of the restored site is to be conveyed to the general public. There is nothing singular in the mere provision of a guide service; but at Fort Henry there has been initiated a procedure which is perhaps unique. To enhance the atmosphere of the past, our guides are carefully trained and uniformed as Imperial troops of a century ago. Known as the "Fort Henry Guard", they are, ostensibly, a part of another age, in keeping with the limestone walls, the drawbridge, and the formidable cannon. Notable occasions are observed by the Guard with exhibitions of foot and arms drill, including the traditional *feu de joie* and the firing of salutes with the Fort's centry-and-a-half old muzzle-loading cannon, employing the drill and equipment laid down in the text-books of the period. It may be argued that all this involves unnecessary expense, but I firmly believe that the Guard is the spirit of Fort Henry and is the greatest single factor in creating an illusion, and illusion of the past restored to life. It is history in three dimensions.

From the historian's standpoint, the justification of the Government's work in rehabilitating such important structures as Fort George, Fort Erie, and Fort Henry, instead of merely preserving the unintelligible ruins, is that these restorations constitute a significant contribution to the teaching of Canadian history and to its general appreciation. When it is possible to associate the story of some past event with the actual location where it occurred, when the story of a battle can be related upon the actual ground where it was fought, the topographical surroundings, surviving trenches or other remains are all a stimulus to reality. This stimulus is even greater when, by crossing the antique drawbridge of a fort, the visitor finds himself, to all appearances, among the authentic surroundings of another age. The effort of imagination required to secure a sense of the past is thus reduced to a minimum that is within the capacity of every normal person—it is a visual teaching of history. The true value and justification of the Ontario Government's policy with respect to historical restorations is that these constitute a very real aid in transmitting to many thousands of persons a true sense of history, which is, in reality, as much a feeling or state of mind as it is the scientific accumulation of facts. If we concede that preservation of historical tradition is the very basis of nationality, it is to the lasting credit of the Government of this Province that, through a programme of historical restorations, it is contributing in no small measure to the development of patriotism and of the highest qualities of Canadian citizenship.

# Kingston's Newspapers

— BY —

F. B. Pease

During the War of 1812, while both Newark (Niagara) and York (Toronto) suffered great losses, Kingston prospered. In Newark and York the newspapers, which were older than that in Kingston, stopped publication, but *The Kingston Gazette* continued to be regularly published throughout the war period by Kingston's pioneer journalist, Stephen Miles.

Then came Kingston's second and third newspapers. *The Upper Canada Herald* was established early in 1819 as a rival to *The Chronicle*, which on January of that year had replaced *The Gazette*. *The Herald's* founder was Hugh C. Thomson, whose father, Archibald Thomson, had been the contracting carpenter for the erection of St. George's Church in 1792. Mr. Thomson took an active interest in public affairs, representing Frontenac in the Provincial Parliament in 1825, 1829, and 1831. He died in the prime of life during the cholera scourge of 1834. His burial place is in St. Paul's Church graveyard. Mrs. Thomson, a very capable and informed woman, assumed charge of the *Herald* following her husband's demise.

Another short-lived paper was *The Spectator*, published by Noble Palmer, druggist, in 1830. Mr. Palmer was inclined to radicalism in politics, but the paper, judging from two copies on file at the Douglas Library, in addition to providing a resumé of the limited general news of the times, catered to the literary tastes of its readers. It carried a considerable amount of advertising, particularly of the preparations, cure-alls, and medicinal sundries which were sold by Mr. Palmer at his apothecary shop.

Ezra S. Ely, a Reformer in politics, then took over the plant, engaging Mr. Miles as printer. He started to edit *The Canadian Watchman* in 1830, in the interests of the Presbyterian Church. The venture proved fruitless and was abandoned within a year.

It is understood the Reform party sank over \$10,000 in their efforts to establish the paper. One cannot peruse old newspaper files without realizing how difficult it was for a Reform paper to exist in Upper Canada. Previous to and following the Rebellion of 1837-38, all papers with few exceptions were Tory, kow-towing to the Family Compact group.

An ultra-Tory paper, issued weekly during the early 1840's was called *The Canadian Statesman*, published by Harcourt P. Gowan, "at the office in the brick building, Princess Street, nearly opposite the Commercial bank (location of Liquor Dispensary), one door from the savings bank and two from the post office" (at present 43-45 Princess). These were most explicit directions for a small town. The subscription rate was one pound, or four dollars, per annum. Nothing more definite is known of

this paper or its activities. The only copy of the paper to exist locally is preserved in the Douglas Library.

Mr. Gowan founded the Orange Order in Canada and his paper, with its named changed later to *The Statesman*, "was ultra-Protestant and ultra-Tory in tone". It is further stated, "the bitter warfare between *The Recorder* and *The Statesman* went on until *The Statesman* finally moved from Kingston with the change of the seat of government." Some years later Mr. Gowan himself moved to Toronto, where he purchased *The Patriot* in 1853. It is presumed Harcourt P. Gowan and Ogle R. Gowan were brothers.

The first publisher of the *British Whig* was Dr. Edward John Barker, my great grandfather, who founded the paper as a semi-weekly on February 7, 1834, and began daily publication on January 1, 1849. He was a man of varied and remarkable talents. Born in England, he came with his parents to the United States in 1807. He graduated as a medical doctor from the London College of Medicine, and practised his profession for ten years at East Smithfield before emigrating with his wife and family to Canada in 1832. He was persuaded to accept the post of editor of *The Spectator*, published by Noble Palmer, and there got his first taste of journalism. Within a year, Mr. Palmer sold his interest and Dr. Barker retired as editor. He directed the *British Whig* for thirty-eight years, retiring from journalism in 1872. He died April 28, 1884.

Edward John Barker Pense, my uncle, the second publisher of the *British Whig*, was born into the newspaper business, for his father, Michael Lorenzo Pense, was a printer and a partner with Dr. Barker in the *British Whig* for a time. Mr. Pense served in all capacities in the newspaper business. He was twenty-four years of age when he purchased the *British Whig* from his grandfather, and assumed full control. He was a man of great energy. He improved the printing equipment, expanded the business so that it became necessary to seek larger quarters from 79 Brock Street (Livingston's) to 334-336 King Street. Finally, in 1895 he built the large structure which now houses the *Whig-Standard*.

He was an active citizen as well as a busy publisher, serving on City Council, as mayor of the city, as chairman of the school board, member of the Ontario Legislature 1901-1908; and he took a keen interest in many other civic activities. He died suddenly on May 7, 1910, while working about the grounds of Ongwanada, now St. Helen's, headquarters of the Eastern Ontario Command.

Senator William Rupert Davies, the third publisher of the *British Whig* and the publisher of the *Kingston Whig-Standard*, entered the Kingston newspaper field July 1, 1925. On December 1, 1926, Senator Davies joined his newspaper to the *Kingston Daily Standard* which had been purchased by Harry B. Muir, London, Ontario. On Mr. Muir's death in 1939, Rupert Davies became sole publisher.

William Robert Givens, President of the *Kingston Whig-Standard* 1926-31, was prior to that publisher of the *Kingston Daily Standard* from 1908 to 1926. Mr. Givens was born in Kingston in 1868 and served his journalistic apprenticeship on Kingston newspapers. A graduate of Queen's University, he studied law and was called to the bar, but preferred newspaper work, and followed it as writer, editor, and publisher. The *Kingston Daily News*, which was purchased by W. R. Givens and renamed the *Standard*, had been owned by L. W. Shannon. W. E. Raney, at one time Attorney-General, was a member of the editorial staff for some months.

While Mr. Pense was sole owner of the *British Whig*, the Shannon family had control of the *News*. There were no fewer than five brothers in the Shannon family. Alfred, the oldest of all, preferred to be a printer rather than an editor, and Albert, the youngest, was a reporter. The publisher, L. W. Shannon, was associated with P.W.O.R., and later became General L. W. Shannon, Officer Commanding the Military District at London. The *Daily News* was published on Princess Street in the building now occupied by the Canadian Legion.

The *Daily Times*, for many years located at the corner of Montreal and Princess Streets, in the Pappas Building, was published by the Rev. Mr. Black, with the assistance of his two brilliant sons, Robson and Binnie. This paper was later acquired by the *News* to be published under the name of the *News and Times*.

During my forty years of service with Kingston newspapers, I have been privileged to meet many outstanding journalists. For many years I worked with the late J. G. Elliott, managing editor of the *British Whig*. Mr. Elliott was thorough in news coverage, and he saw to it that his reporters covered their assignments and got the latest news. He was active in the community life, and served for many years on the Kingston school board. He was also President of the Ontario Urban School Trustees Association. W. R. Givens, to my way of thinking, was one of the smartest journalists I have ever met. As owner and publisher of the *Daily Standard* I worked in opposition to him for many years and I can assure you that he was keen to get the latest news. I can recall many exciting stories in which I was associated with representatives of his staff and I learned through them that you had to be on the job to work for Billy Givens.

George Williamson, for many years was managing editor of the *Daily British Whig* and later associated with the *Whig-Standard*, was a good writer. His weekly column, "The Watchman", was widely read. One of the things that I can remember about George, as we called him, was his ability to go to a meeting, for instance the City Council, take very few notes, and write an excellent story, getting the high spots.

Teddy Barrett, was another good reporter. Teddy was honest to himself and always honest to his publisher. Time meant nothing to

Teddy. His whole desire was to give the best in the matter of news coverage.

Albert Shannon, a member of the staff of the *News*, published by his brother, L. W. Shannon, was another of the active newspaper reporters. He covered his assignments faithfully and was always looking to beat his opponent for the latest news.

Robert Meek, Editor of the *British Whig* for many years, was a man of great ability. As a young man he was a pressman at the *Whig* office and unfortunately lost the use of one arm when it was caught in a press. One day he remarked to me: "Fred, the loss of that arm made me think of doing other things and I think I succeeded". He became, in addition to being editor of the *Whig*, secretary of the Oddfellow's relief association, a member of the Kingston school board and, once, its chairman. Robert Meek School in Cataraqui Ward is named after Mr. Meek.



# Reminiscences of Printing in Canada:

## A letter to the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette

JANUARY 1, 1847

— READ BY —

H. Pearson Gundy

Dear Sir — In the last number of the *Chronicle & Gazette* you gave a few general observations on the early history of that journal which were, no doubt, interesting to your readers; should you think the following additional particulars relating to the same subject, worthy of a place in the *Chronicle's* columns, they are at your disposal. I had the pleasure of serving my apprenticeship in the *Chronicle* office, and the greater portion of it under the honored individual (Mr. Stephen Miles) who first introduced the Art of Printing into Kingston; and at the close of a winter's evening it was frequently my delight to listen to Mr. M.'s recital of events of his early life; which embraced a very good history of the rise and progress of this fair city. I, on more than one occasion solicited Mr. Miles to place on paper a few of his old recollections, and some months ago he gave me the following letter, which I now take the liberty, without his knowledge, of sending to you for publication:

Kingston, May 26, 1846.

My Dear C.,

"As I know you feel an interest in the early history of Printing in Canada West, and especially in the Town of Kingston, I employ a leisure moment in committing to paper, as my memory may serve me, some reminiscences of my early life as in connexion with the Printing business. I am a native of the State of Vermont, and was born in the Town of Royalton, Windsor county, the 19th October, 1789. In autumn of 1804, Mr. Nahum Mower, who was then printing a news paper in Windsor, Vermont, advertised for an apprentice, and my Father who "took the papers" gave me the offer of learning the profession. An arrangement was accordingly made to that effect, and on the 15th day of January, 1805, I saw for the first time in my life, a type, and small printing establishment. Mr. Mower continued the business in Windsor till the spring of 1807, when he moved to Montreal, and it was on the 2nd day of May, of that year, I first stepped foot in that magnificent city, now the metropolis of Canada. There was only one paper then printed in Montreal,—viz. the *Montreal Gazette* by Edward Edwards who was also Post Master. The *Gazette* was Demy size, half French, half English. The first number of the *Canadian Courier* by Nahum Mower, was published, if my memory serves correctly, about the 14th or 20th of May 1807; the second paper printed in Montreal. Mr. James Brown, however, commenced another paper late in the year 1807, or early in 1808, called, if I recollect rightly, the *Canadian Gazette*. Mr. Mower, giving me three months of my time, on the first day of September, 1810, a

young man of the name of Charles Kendall, and myself, left Montreal on Canadian Batteaux, with our printing materials, for Kingston, where we arrived on the morning of the 13th, and landed at the wharf of Quetton St. George & Co., now, I believe, known as Strange's wharf. The late Mr. William Stoughton then kept a Public House in the two storey (*sic*) building opposite St. George's store, the corner now occupied by Mr. Strachan as a grocery. It was in this house we took our first breakfast in Kingston, which consisted of an excellent cup of coffee and beefsteak. We then hired a room for the office in the garret story of a stone building, owned by the late Mr. Henry Cassidy senr., since burned down but which stood where now the east end of the building stands occupied by Messrs. Bryce & Co. The first number of the *Kingston Gazette* was issued on the 25th day of September 1810 by Mcwer & Kendall, as I was not then of age—we commenced boarding the next day after our arrival in Kingston, with Mrs. Taylor, a widow woman then residing in a small wooden building on the corner lately occupied as a bookstore in connection with the *Chronicle & Gazette* office. In April 1811 Mr. Kendall published the *Gazette* in his own name, and I returned to Montreal; but in October of the same year I was requested to return again to Kingston, and take charge of the Office, Mr. Kendall having disposed of it, and gone to the United States, and I then became the sole proprietor.

There was at the time we came to Kingston one paper printed in York, now Toronto, the Government paper called the *York Gazette*, printed by Cameron & Bennett, and one at Niagara, by Joseph Willcox, the name of which is now gone from me. These were the only papers then (1810) printed in Upper Canada. The one in Niagara was abandoned, I believe, in 1812, the proprietor turning traitor and joining the Americans in the war which commenced in June of that year, and the one at York was destroyed when that place was taken by the Americans in April, 1813.

The building I occupied as an office in 1814, owned by the late Mr. Robert Walker, proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, and lately known as Daley's Hotel, and where, I believe, the Stage Office now stands was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th of March of that year. The *Kingston Gazette* was next issued from the second story of a wooden building standing on the corner where is now erected a large three story building owned, I believe, by Henry Smith jr. Esq. M.P.P. but who moved to the latter part of the summer of the same year, to my own house, now owned and occupied by S. Muckeston Esq. where it was continued till December, 1818, when the establishment was disposed of to John Macaulay and Alexander Pringle, Esquires, and in the first week in January 1819, the *Kingston Chronicle* took its place. In the month of February or March following, the *Upper Canada Herald*, by the late H. C. Thomson Esq., made its appearance, and I believe you know better than I can tell you, the progress in Printing in Kingston and Canada West, since that period.

Thus my dear Sir, I have given you a simple, brief statement of the commencement of Printing in Kingston, and its connecting circumstances; and am,

Yours very sincerely,

STEPHEN MILES

It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to add much to Mr. Miles's interesting letter, which brings down the history of Printing in Kingston to a period with which you are well acquainted; I shall merely refer to a few individuals connected with the *Chronicle* during my service in the office. First, of the Reverend writer of the above letter—he is now a faithful and laborious Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and highly esteemed by all who know him. Whilst in Charge of the *Chronicle* Office Mr. M. was the beau ideal of a kind master and a good man. It was always a *pleasure* to do his bidding; a frown on his countenance I do not remember ever having seen. Your partner when I first entered the office is now a highly respectable practising Attorney in this city. Mr. Miles's successor as foreman is now Proprietor and Editor of the *Kingston Herald*; W. D. who served his time in the office is Captain and principal proprietor of one of the best brigantines on Lake Ontario; two other "*Chronicle* boys" are now studying law in this city, and I have no doubt will prove ornaments of their new profession; another "boy" C.L., was ordained a preacher in full connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the last meeting of the Conference, and the last though not least, to whom I shall refer, is the present Publisher of the *News* in this city. These few facts connected with the history of a few individuals will give the uninitiated but a faint idea of the strange vicissitudes of a Printer's Life.

In closing this familiar epistle, permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that I shall always look back with pleasure on the fourteen happy years spent in your service—and I am sure that no other feeling than that of respect is entertained towards you by all who have hailed you as their master.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

C.

Kingston, Jan. 4, 1847.

# A Sketchy History of St. Paul's Church

Kingston, Ontario

*By the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Long*

*(Excerpts from a pamphlet published in 1937. Revised and corrected by Margaret Angus and Richard A. Preston.)*

St Paul's was built to the Glory of God and to the memory of the Reverend Robert David Cartwright, M.A., father of the late Sir Richard Cartwright. He had been twelve years curate of St. George's, Kingston, when he died in 1843, and he had been Chaplain to the forces in the garrison of Kingston. So popular had he been that it was decided to erect by subscription, a church to his memory. Hence St. Paul's Church was built in 1845 in Kingston's original burying ground which dated back to 1784. The Reverend Doctor John Stuart, M.A., and many of Kingston's pioneer citizens had been laid to rest there before the church was built. The cornerstone was laid in 1845, and, it is said, the edifice was opened for worship on St. Paul's Day in 1847. What it cost to build the church the writer has not been able to find; but the building fund was raised by subscriptions from citizens of Kingston and from troops of the garrison. It has been said that the Sappers and Miners (Royal Engineers) of the garrison took an active part in the building of the edifice. St. Paul's was more or less a garrison church in the early days, as many of the troops of the garrison used to attend Sunday afternoon services arranged by the Chaplain to the forces, the Reverend T. H. M. Bartlett.

St. Paul's was burnt out in the year 1854, the fire being caused by embers from a fire in the Checkers Hotel, which stood on the site now occupied by the Royal Bank building on Princess Street, falling on its roof of wooden shingles. Mrs. Youlden, an old parishioner, told the writer that a ladder and buckets of water would have obviated the fire in the church. She had been a faithful member of St. Paul's congregation all her life when she died four years ago. She attended Sunday School in the church before the Parish Hall was built in 1872. She left one thousand dollars to the church to have the interior of the edifice redecorated. The magnificent slate roof was placed on the edifice after the fire of 1854. After the reconstruction, following the fire, the church was reopened in 1855. It is said that the rector, the Reverend William Greig, M.A., contracted an illness from exposure to the elements in his zeal to try to save his church, during the fire, and died the following year. He was St. Paul's first rector.

Unfortunately, records of the early days of the church were lost in the fire. Hence it is impossible to give names of the wardens

of those days, but the writer has given below the names of those of sixty years ago.

1876-7—J. G. Stratton	T. C. Wilson
1877-8—Doctor Oliver	Clarke Wright
1878-9—W. A. Gunn	James Charles

A list of the rectors is given below:

1. Rev. William Greig, M.A. ....	1848—1855
2. Rev. J. Clark, B.A. ....	1856—1857
3. Rev. Canon J. A. Mulock, M.A. ....	1857—1875
4. Rev. (later Archdeacon) W. B. Carey, M.A. ....	1875—1916
5. Rev. Canon W. F. FitzGerald, M.A.	
Vicar .....	1907—1916
Rector .....	1916—1927
6. Archdeacon J. H. H. Coleman, M.A. ....	1927—1933
(Then became Secretary, Synod, Diocese of Ontario)	
7. Rev. Ernest Teskey, B.A. ....	1933—1954
8. Rev. T. H. Good, B.P.S. ....	1954—

The Reverend William Herchmer, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. George's Parish, acted as rector until St. Paul's first rector was appointed in 1848.

Pew rent seems to have given quite a revenue in those old days, for the first ten pews from the front, in the centre aisle, rented for \$25.00 each a year; and the annual rental of the remainder ran from \$20.00 to \$15.00 each, according to their location; and the pews in the gallery rented for \$12.00 to \$10.00 a year. The annual stipend and salaries of sixty years ago:

Stipend .....	\$1,300.00
Organist .....	120.00
Organ-blower .....	14.00
Sexton .....	175.00

The Parish Hall was built in 1872. The late James Shannon, a member of the congregation, took an active part in having it built. But it was not until 1933, when Archdeacon Coleman was rector, that the hall was modernized. In 1955 an upper floor was added.

The writer found seventy-one memorials, including a tomb, and eight gravestones were located under the Parish Hall. He found none under the church edifice. Those under the hall have been covered from the weather since the hall was built in 1872 and so they are in a good state of preservation. He regrets he did not find Mary (Molly) Brant's grave, or a stone to her memory. Probably she was buried in the plot now covered by a concrete platform built by the Kingston Historical Society, a tablet being set in the platform to mark the burial spot of the children and the grandchildren of Sir

William Johnson, Bart. Now we come to the various burial plots in the churchyard.

CARTWRIGHT—In this plot there is a monument. Inscriptions on its base are quoted in the appendix to this article.

MACAULAY—This adjoins the Cartwright plot. There are three gravestones, the inscriptions of which are given in the appendix.

FORSYTH—The Forsyth plot has a stone penthouse in which used to be a memorial tablet to the memory of Joseph Forsyth. The tablet disappeared a few years ago, probably the work of vandals. However, page 46 of Prof. Young's "The Parish Register of Kingston, Upper Canada, 1785 - 1811" gives the following as the inscription on the tablet:—

"In memory of Joseph Forsyth, Esq., born in Huntley, Aberdeenshire, North Britain, June 24th, 1764, and died in Kingston, Upper Canada, September 29, 1813.

Blessed by nature with a kind and liberal disposition, he was courteous and engaging in his manners. His ear was ever attentive to the call of distress, and his hand always open to the poor and needy. His memory, endeared to all who knew him, will be cherished as long as any survive of that society of which he was one of the brightest ornaments."

Joseph Forsyth's old stone house, now masked by the Golden Lion Block, is in a sorry state of decay. (This house has now been demolished. Eds.) It was once a mansion standing in a garden. In the Forsyth plot there is also a slab to the memory of his first wife who died in 1799.

SMITH—There are slabs to the memory of members of a Smith family. Peter Smith (1752-1826) was head of the family.

DEACONS—The Deacon plot is a railed-in one close to the Parish Hall. Thomas Deacon, head of the family in the early days, was Kingston's first postmaster. He handed over the office to John Macaulay in 1813, and he handed over to Deacon's son, Robert, in 1836. Thomas Deacon was a pew-holder in old St. George's Church in 1809.

MURNEYS—There are two grave stones to the memory of members of the Murney family.

METCALF—Bolted to the church edifice, on the Bagot Street side, is a gravestone to the memory of two of John Metcalf's wives. His son, the late James Metcalf, M.P., was a member of St. Paul's and his daughter and her husband, Captain James Sutherland, are still members of the old church.

HAGERMAN—In the churchyard can be seen the Hagerman tomb. The inscription on it is shown in the appendix.

HALL—In the Hall plot, which is close to and north of the Stuart plot, is a slab bearing a coat-of-arms to the memory of Sir Robert Hall, K.C.B., R.N., who died in 1818. (He was a commodore of the Kingston Dockyard).

STUART—The Stuart plot is enclosed by stone walls. In it, bolted to the walls, are nine gravestones to the memory of Stuarts buried there. For inscriptions see the appendix.

BONNYCASTLE—There is a gravestone to the memory of Colonel Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Knt., R.E., who built many of Kingston's fortifications. The stone is built into the foundation of the Parish Hall, and can be seen at the door leading to the furnace room. (This stone is now partially obscured by stairs. Eds.)

There are other stones to the memory of officers. In the Forsyth plot may be seen a slab to the memory of Colonel F. S. Tidy, C.B., who commanded the 24th Regiment of Foot. There is a stone at the southwest corner of the church to the memory of Colonel Colly L.L. Foster, who died in 1843. There is also a stone to the memory of Hugh Earl, Esq., a commander in the Provincial Navy. He married one of Sir William Johnson's daughters.

There is a tomb, the slab on which has an inscription to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Walker; the date given is 1818. Walker probably was he who kept the Walker Tavern of the old days, now the British American Hotel.

Among the eight gravestones under the Parish Hall there is one to the memory of Sarah Richardson (1751 - 1809). The stone was erected by her son the Reverend (afterwards Bishop) Richardson of Toronto.

After the Cataraqui (originally Waterloo) Cemetery was opened for burials in 1850, the churchyard was no longer used; but Archdeacon George Okill Stuart, M.A., was buried in the Stuart plot in 1862. This was the last burial in the old churchyard. The stone walls were built in October, 1820. These require much watching and repair, as vibrations from heavy motor truck traffic shake loose the stones. In October, 1936, the St. Paul's Laymen's Association repaired and repointed the walls and installed concrete buttresses to strengthen a weak part.

Amongst those who sleep in the old churchyard are those who, according to the Parish Register, were buried as nameless ones, for entries show: "A sailor", "A black boy". Other entries show that several negro slaves were buried there — and all these will stand equal before the Great Judge on that Great Day.

## APPENDIX

1. Peter Smith, 1752-1826. Also his wife Anne Smith, 1773-1846.
  2. James Smith, 1758-1813.
  3. William Smith, 1812-1838.
  4. Anne Smith, infant daughter of Peter and Anne Smith, 1802-1803. Also Anne Smith, fourth daughter of Peter and Anne Smith, 1805-1825.
  5. Margaret Cook, wife of Thomas Cook. Died May 5, 1809.
  6. Tomb. Elizabeth Hagerman, 1799-1832. Wife of Christopher Hagerman, Solicitor General, Upper Canada.
  7. Thomas Simpson, 1792-1832.
  8. Anthony Demell, 1756-1810.
  9. Captain George Smith, died 1832 (?) Mary Smith, 1771-1851.
  10. Hanna, wife of John Coy, 1791-1843.
  11. Hugh C. Thomson, 1788-1834.
  12. Sarah Helen, 1845-1850. Mary Ann, 1844-1844. Daughters of Sarah and Thomas G. Darley.
  13. James Henry C. Dickinson, 1818-1851.
  14. Colonel Colly L. L. Foster, Acting Adjutant General, Upper Canada, died 1843.
  15. Anna, wife of George H. Markland, died May 27, 1847 (?)
  16. Thomas Markland, 1757-1840.
  17. Mary Rebecca Mackenzie, died November 6th, 1816.
  18. Michael, son of Michael Spratt of H. M. Dockyard, 1823-1824.
  19. Catharine, wife of Michael Spratt, died August 16, 1819.
  20. Sir Robert Hall, K.C.B., R.N., died 1818.
  21. Mary Washburn, 1795-1817, wife of Daniel Washburn.
  22. A slab at the foot of No. 21, not yet deciphered.
  23. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel McGowan, 1799-1840, also infant Eliza, 1840-1840, and Lucenda, 1799-1815 and Samuel McGowan, 1790-1847.
  24. William Robison, 1789-1851.
  25. Martha Price, wife of Thomas Henderson, 1789-1851.
  26. Forsyth's, Stone grotto, east side: Mural tablet to memory of Joseph Forsyth, who died in 1813. Has disappeared.
  27. Anne, wife of Joseph Forsyth, 1776-1799.
  28. Colonel F. S. Tidy, C.B., O.C. 24th Regiment of Foot, 1773-1833.
- MACAULAY ENCLOSURE
29. Robert Macaulay, 1744-1800. Ann Kirby Macaulay, 1770-1850.
  30. Robert Macaulay, Barrister, son of Robert Macaulay, 1796-1823.
  31. Mary Kirby, 1783-1837. Daughter of John Kirby of Ticonderoga.
  32. Tablet in cement platform to mark the burying place of the children and grandchildren of Sir William Johnson, Bart.
  33. Hugh Earl, Esq., Commander in the Upper Canada Navy, 1765-1841.
  34. Jane Earl, daughter of Hugh Earl and wife of Colin Miller, 1809-1863.
  35. Magdelene Ferguson, 1764 - 1819. Daughter of Sir William Johnson Bart. and wife of John Ferguson.
- CARTWRIGHT ENCLOSURE
36. North face of the monument, Richard Cartwright, born in London October 18, 17720, and his wife Johanna Beasley, born in Albany N.Y., May 9, 1726. Note: Register shows that he died in 1794 and she died in 1795.



37. Hon. Richard Cartwright, son of the above. Member Legislative Council, Upper Canada. Born at Albany, N.Y., February 2, 1759, died in Montreal, L.C. where he was buried July 27th, 1815, and Magdalene Secord, his wife, born at Niagara May 4, 1763, died at Kingston, U.C., January 4, 1827, also Magdalene, their daughter, 1796-1839. Married February 17, 1811, to Captain Alex T. Dobbs, C.B., R.N.
38. South face: Children of Hon. Richard and Magdalene Cartwright. James Cartwright, 1786-1811, Richard Cartwright, 1787-1811, Hannah Cartwright, 1792-1812, Thomas Cartwright, 1799-1826, Stephen Cartwright 1801-1814.
39. East face: John Solomon Cartwright, Q.C., Barrister, M.P.P. Lennox and Addington, 1804-1845.
40. Rev. Robert David Cartwright, M.A., for 12 years Assistant Minister of St. George's Parish. To whose memory the adjoining Church was erected, 1804-1843.  
The two above being the twin sons of Hon. Richard Cartwright.
41. Margaret Earl, 1809 (?) 1831, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart.
42. A grandson of Sir William Johnson, Bart. 1793-1811.  
Note: Top part of stone is broken off and is missing.
43. Sophia, wife of Captain P. V. Wood, died May 6, 1845.
44. Thomas Deacon, 1756-1836. Isabella Deacon, 1766-1842.
45. William F. Murney, 1809-1832, Barrister at Law.
46. Henry Murney, 1759-1835.
47. Robert Talbot, 1778-1843.
48. Robert Wilkins, died 1801.  
Note: This slab was uncovered and is now close to the back of the church. It has deteriorated badly and is very difficult to read.
49. Elizabeth Metcalf, 1800 (?) - 1841, wife of John Metcalf, also Margaret

Soaden, 1803-1844, second wife of John Metcalf.

50. Charles Oliver, 1795-1841.
- 50A. Sarah, wife of James Maxwell Strange, died June 29th, 1830, Age 23 years.
51. Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Knt., 1791-1847. Colonel, Royal Engineers, Kingston, U.C.
- 51A. Thomas Fleming died July 15, 1845.
52. Nancy Bartlett, 1783-1819, wife of Smith M. Bartlett.

#### UNDER THE PARISH HALL

53. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Walker, 1768-1818.
54. Christopher W. Smith, 1816-1833, son of Thomas and Jane Smith. Also William Smith, aged 2 months.
55. Mary Anne, wife of Henry Cook Todd, 1782-1844, and Marianne, daughter of Alfred and Catharine Todd, 1845-1848.
56. Joseph Wilson, 1810-1841, son of Charles Wilson.
57. Christianna Walker, 1827-1828 and Alexander John, 1829-1830, and Christanna Sarah, 1831-1832, children of Alexander Ferns, 1799-1835.
58. George Alfred Wilson, 1830-1833, also Charles Wilson, 1830-1835, sons of William and Ann Wilson of Kingston.
59. John Dennis Richardson, son of Rev. James Richardson, died at Fort Frederick, January 13, 1817, 23 days old.
60. Sarah Richardson, 1751-1809, erected by her son, Rev. James Richardson of Toronto.
61. William James, 1823-1832, and Eliza, 1833-1833, children of Alexander J. and Catharine Ferns.
62. Oak memorial with the painted inscription worn off.
- 62A. Isabella, 1822-26, Sara Catharine, 1818-1828, Susanna, 16 days, 1830, children of H. W. and E. D. Wilkinson.
- 62B. Catherine Elizabeth Killaly, 1840-41,

# STUART ENCLOSURE IN THE CHURCHYARD

63. Rev. John Stuart D.D., 1740-1811.
64. Jane Okill Stuart, 1747-1821, wife of Rev. John Stuart.
65. Charles Stuart, 1782-1816, fourth son of Rev. John Stuart.
66. Mary Ross Stuart, 1785-1815, wife of Charles Stuart.
67. Mary Stuart Jones, 1787-1813, second daughter of Rev. John Stuart, D.D., and wife of Charles Jones, Esq. of Brockville.
68. Jane Stuart, 1784-1815, eldest daughter of Rev. John Stuart, D.D.
69. George Okill Stuart, Archdeacon of Kingston, 1776-1862, and his second wife Anne Ellice Robison who died at Kingston, November 28, 1856. (This stone is missing. 1955. Eds.)
70. Lucy Brooks Stuart, 1775-1813, wife of Archdeacon Okill Stuart.
71. John Brooks Stuart, 1809-1835, second son of Archdeacon Okill Stuart.
72. Charles Stuart, Jr., 1814-1850. (This stone was not listed by Col. Long).

NOTE: Upkeep of this historic graveyard is a drain upon the resources of the church. Occasional help has been received from outside sources, as for instance from Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., K.C.M.G., a descendant of the Reverend John Stuart, D.D.; but some more permanent income is required. Eds.

## Historical Markers erected by the Kingston Historical Society since 1951



### 1. (On the city hall)

KINGSTON CITY HALL—Built during the mayoralty of John Counter, when Kingston was the capital of the Province of Canada. The corner stone was laid by the Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, on June 5, 1843 and the building was completed by November 21, 1844. The architect was George Browne.

### 2. (Opposite the city hall in front of the C.P.R. station)

THE MARKET BATTERY—Stood on this site from 1848 to 1875. With Shoal Tower opposite, it defended Kingston Harbour and the Rideau Canal. From 1875 this was a Public Park. In 1885 the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Station was built.

### 3. (Near the Bank of Nova Scotia on Wellington Street)

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD—In this building John A. Macdonald, Father of Confederation and First Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada began his practice of law in 1835.

### 4. (In Macdonald Park near Murney Tower)

1812—On Nov. 10 a naval engagement was fought at the entrance to the Kingston Harbour between H.M.S. Royal George and U.S.S. Oneida supported by American schooners.

### 5. (In front of Murney Tower Museum)

MURNEY TOWER—The British Government built this Martello Tower, one of four erected in Kingston in 1846-47 at the time of the Oregon crisis, to defend the city, dockyard, and entrance to the Rideau Canal.

### 6. (On the wall of Murney Tower Museum)

FRONTENAC—In this vicinity Louis De Buade Comte De Palluau et de Frontenac King's Lieutenant General and Governor of New France landed the 12th July 1673.

### 7. (On the breakwater at the foot of Albert Street)

1758—On Aug. 25, Lt.-Col. Bradstreet and 3,000 men crossed from Garden Island and landed near this point. He captured Fort Frontenac from the French Commander, M. De Noyan, Aug. 27.

### 8. (On Centre Street near King)

JOHN A. MACDONALD—The Architect of Canadian Confederation in 1867, and First Prime Minister of Canada, occupied this house, Bellevue, for a period from 1848.

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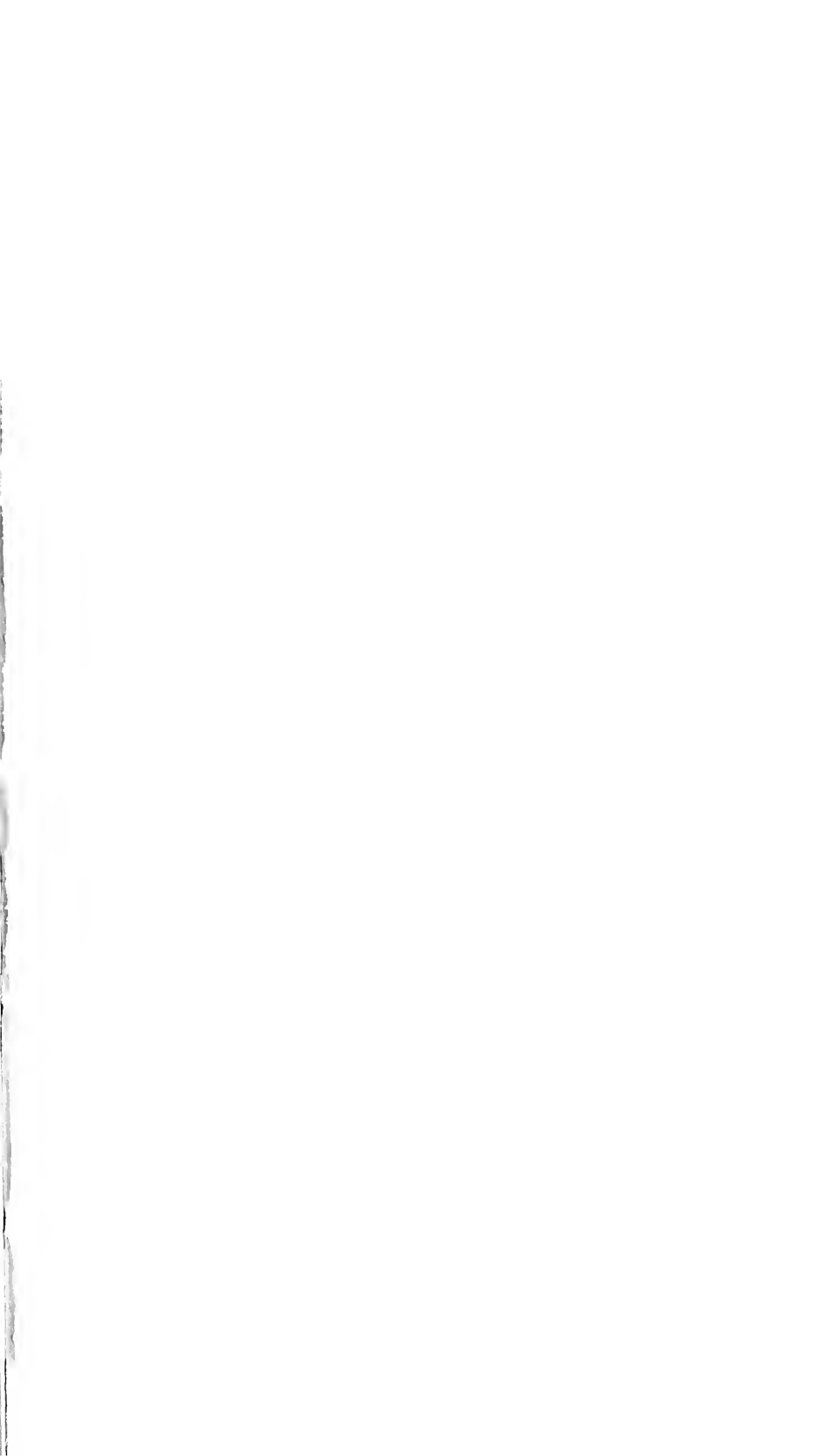
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